FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 19, 1862. [NO. 2346.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE BATTLES ON THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 12th.

A gentleman who witnessed the fight near Williamsburg on Monday informs us that our force engaged amounted to six or eight thousand men. The battle lasted nine hours. The First Virginia regiment captured a battery of eight guns, and two colors, from the enemy. Gen. Early was not mortally wounded. Col. Williams, of the First Virginia, received a very severe wound, and is now in the hands of the enemy. Major Palmer, of the same regiment, who was reported killed, received only a slight wound in the arm. Neither Col. Kemper nor Col. Corse, both of whom were reported wounded, received any injury. The rumor that Gen. Anderson was killed probably arose from the death of his brother, who fell in the battle. The General was not injured. We hear that the loss on our side, in killed, wounded, and missing, is estimated at 500. The loss of the enemy can only be conjectured; though it was unquestionably much heavier than ours.

We are indebted to a gentleman who participated in the fight on Sunday, near Williamsburg, for the following narrative:

SUNDAY'S ENGAGEMENT

The greater part of the forces falling back from the "Yorktown Line" of defence having halted for rest, in the open ground back of Williamsburg, gave the Yankee advance an opportunity of coming up with the rear guard, consisting of Gen. Sims's Georgia and Gen. Griffith's Mississippi brigades, to which was attached Manly's North Carolina battery. The enemy did not appear in any force from under their cover of woods until our rear guard had left the open ground and redoubts, and were marching through Williamsburg, at which time a courier brought word to Gen. McLaws that they were deploying in force to the right and left of Fort Magruder, (which our forces had just left untenanted,) and that they had planted a battery of rifled guns immediately to the front of the redoubt, and only distant 700 yards. The rear guard was immediately ordered "about face—double quick, march." Manly's battery was ordered to advance and seize Fort Magruder before the Yankees secured it. Then commenced a race—artillery, cavalry, infantry, had to run the 'gauntlet" of the rifle battery fire for one and a half miles to seize a work from which the Yankees were only distant a quarter of a mile; but our forces did it nobly. Capt. Manly brought his battery into action in splendid style, halted, and fired five rounds to delay the enemy's advance and give our infantry time to come up, and then limbered up his guns and made a dash for the redoubt, which he succeeded in entering just in advance of the Yankee force on the right. From this point the battery did some of the finest practice that we have heard of in the record of any of our "artillery duels," firing 180 shots in 20 minutes, dismounting two pieces of the rifle battery, killing all the horses at two more pieces and four caissons, of which our cavalry taking advantage made a glorious charge on the infantry and cavalry supporting the battery, and cutting down all who yet remained; and held the ground until the officer commanding the Richmond Howitzer Battery, Capt. McCarthy, (having detached some of the horses from his pieces,) galloped forward, and hitching on to the three captured guns and four caissons brought them off in the face of the enemy, and gallantly offered them to Capt. Manly as the trophies gained by the fine service of his pieces. Thus, in forty minutes our glorious fellows had marched nearly two miles, captured three pieces, four caissons, twelve horses, and seven prisoners. The killed and wounded of the enemy could not have been short of one hundred men.

Gen. Johnston was present during the fight, and appeared to enjoy it exceedingly.

When the rear guard was ordered to "about face," such a cheer went up from them as the good folks of Williamsburg will long remember.

It is absurd to talk of whipping men who, after marching eighteen hours without rest or food, and heavily packed, will, at a chance of a fight, drop their knapsacks and, with a soul-stirring cheer, seize their muskets and run a race for nearly two miles to meet the enemy.

MONDAY'S FIGHT.

The following graphic account of the recent exciting events near Williamsburg is furnished by a gentleman who took part in the engagement on Monday, the 5th inst.

About sunrise on Monday morning firing was heard below the town, in the direction of our pickets, who were driven in by the enemy, and a heavy body of skirmishers being then thrown out by both armies, the booming of cannon, followed by the straggling fire of small arms, steadily increasing in volume and rapidity, told that the battle had begun.

Gen A. P. Hill's brigade, consisting of the 1st, 11th, 17th, and 7th Virginia regiments, were promptly formed and marched in the direction of the firing. A cold, steady rain was falling, and the roads were in the most deplorable condition; but, though wet to the skin, and not rested from the fatigue of watching and marching which they had recently undergone, the men were in the very best of spirits, and anxious to "fight and have done with it," as though the result were a foregone conclusion. As they entered the town, and the firing below became more distinct and rapid, their "quick march" was increased to a double quick; "off with all luggage, boys," was the word, and knapsacks and blankets (which, singular to say, they had not been told to leave behind) were torn off and thrown into the porches, along the street, and on the men pushed for the open field, where the white sulphurous smoke had begun to form a canopy, and cannon balls were seen plowing up the ground in their murderous career from a battery which the enemy had planted in the main road, about half a mile beyond, where the woods skirted the field just below the town.

Arriving upon the edge of a road that crossed the field at right angles with the main road, they halted, and, forming into close column, awaited orders. The cannon were meantime briskly playing from the enemy's battery, which were replied to by two guns from Fort Magruder, a redoubt commanding the road from Lebanon Church to Williamsburg. Two other batteries, upon the right and left of this redoubt, were also playing upon the enemy with two guns each; but the brunt of the battle was entirely sustained by infantry, the locality and the condition of the roads rendering it almost impossible to use artillery. Meanwhile the firing of musketry had subsided and almost entirely ceased; but it soon began again, gradually swelling until the woods echoed and rang with one sullen roar—a ceaseless monotone that told of death and carnage. The work of our men was now plain before them. The order "load at will" was given, and with fixed bayonets, steady pulse, and rapid steps, the defenders of Virginia moved through mud, along ravine, and up hill, to face and beat the foe. The Yankee hirelings were thick in those woods as leaves in Valambrosa, and like those leaves before the fiery breath of the tempest, they were swept away. Change their position as they might, increase their number as they would, our men moved upon them like a resistless tide, and bore them back wherever they were met. Charge after charge was made upon them, and they *always* fled. Our men *never* gave back except in obedience to orders. Terrible evidences of the destructiveness of their fire were to be seen at every turn of the eye. The dead Federals strewed the woods and fields, and the cries and groans of the wounded whom they had deserted appealed strongly from justice to mercy. There was very little manœuvering. Our men simply met the Yankees and drove them steadily back about two miles from their position.

The fighting was chiefly in a dense wood immediately upon the right of the main road. A large quantity of fallen timber, and the tangled nature of the undergrowth, greatly impeded the movements of the troops, and prevented a clear view of the enemy. When not seen, however, the flashing of their volleys indicated their presence, and guided by their murderous fire our men moved steadily and unflinchingly upon them, and routed them from their cover to fly like sheep. At no time during that dreadful day did the sound of musketry cease; but from 10 o'clock until night the firing filled the air with one unbroken roar. This was the greeting that awaited each new regiment that came into the fray, and if the infernal din and the venomous hissings of the leaden hail had sent the warm blood rushing back to every heart, it would have been but little cause for shame, for it seemed like entering the very valley of the shadow of death. But to the eternal glory of our men be it said that not one, from the humblest private to the highest in command, seemed else than a very inch a hero. There was no hurry, no excitement, no confusion. Led by their officers on foot,—the field and staff of each regiment having all dismounted and left their horses in the rear—they moved quietly and steadily forward. A good deal of ammunition was in a damaged condition, owing to the continual rain, and many of the men whose guns would not discharge, threw them away and took the weapons and superior cartridges and caps of the dead yankees that lay around. It would be difficult to mention the performances of any regiment without making an invidious distinction. All behaved most gallantly. All of Longstreet's division, a portion of Stuart's cavalry and six pieces of artillery, stationed in the redoubts, are all that are known by the writer as engaged in the fight. There were several regiments drawn up in the field in rear of the scene of action as a reserve. They were not, however, called upon to aid in the action. Having driven the yankees back about two miles, captured eight pieces of artillery, several colors, a number of fine horses, and about 900 prisoners, our forces were withdrawn and marched to Williamsburg almost entirely exhausted, wet to the skin, hungry, and altogether as miserable in body as men could possibly be. About 2 o'clock the next morning the army again commenced their retreat towards Richmond, closely followed by the Federals, who entered Williamsburg about an hour after the Confederate forces left it. All our wounded who were unable to walk fell into the hands of the enemy—a fact greatly to be deplored, but unavoidable under the circumstances. The scenes of parting were painful in the extreme.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

In the New Orleans Evening Delta of Thursday, May 1st, we find the following interesting facts:

The occupation of this city, now momentarily expected by the U. S. forces, secures to them the control of the lives and property of 150,000 inhabitants, nearly all of them non-combatants. The property in the city is altogether of the description known all over the world as private property. Of other property, which has been recognized in all other countries, and in all other wars but this, as private, and not subject to seizure in war—that which forms the commerce of our people, and which has contributed mainly to the vast trade of our city—there is little or none left in our port. The cotton, which the U. S. authorities have in other places seized and appropriated, without authority of any law of nations, as recognized by civilized communities, was all consumed the moment the announcement was made that the Federalists had passed the Forts.

This was done by order of the Governor of Louisiana and of the military commander of the Confederate States. Fifteen thousand bales were consumed. The tobacco now stored here, being all held by foreign residents on foreign account, was not destroyed. The specie of the banks, to the amount of twelve or fifteen millions, was removed from the city and placed in a secure place; so of nearly all the stores and other property of the Confederate States. The records of the Court and of all the offices of the Confederate States were in like manner disposed of. There remain the public buildings, the Customhouse, the Post-office and the Mint. Of provisions of every kind, there is a scant supply, barely sufficient for the wants of the people. Of ships and steamers, which ordinarily at this period of the year crowd our wharves, as far as the eye can reach, there is not a single one left. The only ships in our port are the armed ships of the United States. They lie at the head of our principal streets, commanding them with their powerful batteries.

The prospects of any arrival of cotton are poor. By order of the Governor, the cotton on the banks of all the streams has been everywhere set on fire. Not a bale could be picked up by the most diligent and enterprising search. The whole valley of the Mississippi is now being illuminated by the conflagration of the most valuable articles of commerce. The execution of this order of the Government, though not prompted by any motive of the sort, will send grief and misery to the great manufacturing communities of the old world. The Confederate Government and the people aver that they have been forced to this great sacrifice by the enemy's threat and the performance of it, on a small scale, to confiscate this valuable product to their own use. It is a heavy loss to our own people, but they claim no commiseration or sympathy for such sacrifice. They can live without the proceeds of their cotton, and for the present the Southern people are, and will be, content with a bare subsistence. They have planted large crops of cereals, and will soon be quite independent of all other communities for the means of comfortable subsistence.

Such is historically our situation, and in the presence of a hostile military force virtually occupying the city, our functions as public journalists become those of the chronicler of facts, the mere historian of the condition of this city and of the Southwestern Valley of the Mississippi.

Some of our citizens have been unjustly charged with infidelity to the Government, and on mere rumor, or utterly insufficient grounds, subjected to mortification and insult. We have heard of several instances of such conduct on the part of the reckless and thoughtless that are shameful and outrageous. There seems to be a proneness on the part of certain violent, excitable and heedless people to create and foster the very suspicion which all good citizens should desire to see discountenanced, that there exist traitors and bad citizens in our midst. Nothing is more necessary for our safety, our peace and our future, than that our people should present themselves as a unit in the present condition of our affairs.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 14.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Beeswax 20; Bacon 26 to 27, hams 28 to 30; Butter 60 to 75; Coffee 70 to 75; Tallow Candles 35; Corn 1 10; Super Flour $12 to 12 25, Family 12 25 to 12 50; Lard 24 to 25; Molasses is scarce; N. O. sells at 1 50 to 1 70 per gallon; Osnaburgs 28 to 30; Pea Nut Oil $4 per gallon; Peas 1 10; Pea Nuts 1 60 to 1 65; Rice 3½ to 4½; Sugar 30 to 33; Sound Salt $10; Sheetings 27 to 28; Yarn 45 to 50; Tallow 30 to 33.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1862.

THE NEWS.—We publish as full details of the interesting events of the past few days as have reached us.

The event of the week has been the destruction of the Merrimac, which has surprised and shocked the public more, perhaps, than any event of the war. The Enquirer's account of its causes and circumstances will be found in the preceding page. This, we suppose, is the official version of the matter. It would appear from this that the destruction of the Merrimac was determined upon and executed by its officers, and that the Government was as much surprised as the public. The Examiner, alluding to this statement as officially circulated in Richmond the day before its publication in the Enquirer, gives it a broad denial. It avers "as a positive fact that the destruction of the Virginia, as a determined conclusion, was known in the departments *Sunday morning*, and was spoken of there at a time when the government could possibly have got no notice of the destruction, if it was the exclusive act of Commodore Tattnall, unless by the echoes of its explosion, when it was blown into atoms."

We cannot tell upon which version to rely. It is impossible to tell what may be believed in these days. We only *know* that the Merrimac has been destroyed, and that it is a terrible loss. But what then? The only effect will be to furnish another illustration of the elasticity of the Southern mind. There can be but one end to this war, and to secure that end Government and people must and will meet all reverses not with despairing hearts but with unflinching courage and renewed vigor.

This morning's mail brings a good many items of interest which will be found under the proper heads. The item of news is the presence of Yankee gunboats in the James, apparently making their way to Richmond. They were at last accounts by the Richmond papers at a considerable distance from the obstructions eight miles below the City. The Wilmington Journal, on the contrary, says it has "every reason to believe that the enemy's gunboats have reached the obstructions eight miles below Richmond, and have so far been unable to proceed farther up." The Richmond papers' accounts are later than the Journal's.

The Examiner does not anticipate the ascent of the Yankees at present. It says:—

"The enemy's gunboats entered the James river in an hour after they saw the Merrimac blown to pieces. This was a matter of course. The pyrotechnic event was in full view. Since then they have been slowly feeling and sounding their way up the river, and are now believed to be within twelve miles of the city. There is little cause for alarm at present on that account. We sincerely believe that the obstructions in the channel are now sufficient to check them."

The Dispatch deems "it useless to disguise the fact that there exist grounds for the most serious apprehensions."

The Enquirer says:—

"The enemy's gunboats are in the James, but they are not at Richmond, and the means of defence already prepared, (we speak from personal observation,) will avail to prevent their advent here, if they are manned and protected by brave men, and if the construction of other obstructions and defences as a reserve to these, is diligently prosecuted.

But the conditions we have named are of the utmost importance. Our first line of obstructions across the river is substantial and complete. The enemy cannot pass without removing them. He cannot remove them without uncovering his working party. These it will be our business to destroy. And while cannon will of course have an important part to perform, we confess that we look with great interest to the employment of a large number of skillful riflemen, to co-operate in the defence of the river. The James is so narrow in many places that from bank to bank is easy musket range; and the bluffs are so high that one who stands back but a few yards from the edge of the cliff is sheltered from guns afloat. Let riflemen scatter, so as to present no attraction for a cannon shot, and they may indeed afford to be very careless of cover, while they would greatly annoy a vessel that showed any fight at all. Even the Monitor may thus be assailed with much effect. To fire, she has to open her port and protrude her gun. Let our marksmen stand ready to send in on the instant a shower of balls; and the gunners will have a fatal time of it.

We have a very strong position at the point where our first line of obstructions is placed. Let all its advantages both for artillery and riflemen be diligently developed."

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM CUMBERLAND.—Our county yesterday sent forward to the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh another company of soldiers for the war. This is the 18th company from this county, now in the service, numbering together probably 1700 men. This is exclusive, of course, of the two Bethel companies, which, having served their term, were discharged, and are nearly all again in service, a large proportion of them as officers in companies from various parts of the State.

The following is the roll of the "Cape Fear Guards." All the officers were members of the Bethel Regiment, in the Lafayette company of this town:—

Captain, F. N. Roberts.
1st Lieut. R. W. Thornton.
2d " D. M. McDonald.
2d Jr. " B. W. Thornton.

1st Serg't A. R. Carver; 2d Matthew Cagle; 3d James A King; 4th J. T. Moore; 5th W. D. James.

1st Corp'l A. McRae Averett; 2d L. H. Hunt.

Privates—John Turlington, J Q Barefoot, J N Ellis, J W Hudson, E Barefoot, J W Parker, L Barefoot, Jas Sowell, Nathan Barefoot, James Barefoot, W H Hayes, J H Walker, Daniel Vann, Joel Vann, Goodman Wood, Lovet Jernigan, W H Howard, J M Thornton, Y O Thornton, Mark Wood, P Parker, L D Burklow, N M Byrd, John Strickland, J R B Walker, David Bowdin, W R Holmes, Wm Bowden, Henry Ussery, W Nunnery, James Stafford, James Jordan, Allen Jackson, Joseph Jackson, J H Buckingham, Jesse Godwin, Joel Barefoot, G J Byrd, John Hobson, O W Byrd, E B King, D A Buie, D N Johnson, J W Bowden, Richard Davis, G M McNeill, Duncan McCall, Joseph Salmon, H P Young, Colin Culbreth, J Bryant, John Salmon, J D Worrells, M McDaniel, L B Smith, Jacob Overton, John Overton, W M Young, R L Strickland, Guin Herring, Andrew Herring, Nathan Brady, J H Chason, James H Walker, W R Jackson, Mathew Cole, Asa Godwin, Arch'd M Black, J A Black, D A Black, John Carver, Charley Miller, George Bird.

MILITARY ELECTION.—At an election held in this place on Saturday last, Capt. John A. Pemberton, of the Lafayette Light Infantry, was elected Colonel, Capt. Alex'r R. Smith, of the Silver Run Company, Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieut. K. M. C. Williamson, of the Flea Hill Volunteers, Major, of the 53d Regiment N. C. Militia.

The Regiment is composed of the Lafayette Light Infantry, Clarendon Guards, and Cross Creek Militia companies of this town, and the six companies on the East side of Cape Fear.

An election was to have been made on the same day for Field Officers of the 54th Regiment, (composed of ten companies on this side of Cape Fear, and including the two other Town companies,) but we believe there was no result from several ballotings.

Distinguished Travellers.—The lady and family of President Davis passed through this city on Saturday last, *en route* for the South. Has the Presidential Mansion at Richmond lost its attractions?—*Pet. Express.*

Mrs. Davis has been in Raleigh since Saturday last.

NORTH CAROLINIANS ON THE PENINSULA.—We copy elsewhere from the Richmond Dispatch of the 12th inst. interesting accounts furnished it of the Williamsburg battles on Sunday and Monday, the 4th and 5th inst. The heroes of the Sunday's fight turn out to have been North Carolinians, though in the many accounts scattered over the country no mention of them has been made until now. Capt. Manly is a son of Gov. Manly of Raleigh, his company is from Wake County, and his battery that captured with the U. S. Arsenal at this place.

Until Monday last we had no knowledge that Col. McRae's North Carolina Regiment participated in the Williamsburg Battle of the 5th inst., and only then through a casual remark in the Richmond Whig that Gen. Early had arrived in Richmond and spoke with enthusiasm of the conduct of the 5th North Carolina and 24th Virginia Regiments. The 5th North Carolina, it would seem from later accounts, bore the brunt of that terrible fight, suffering as no other regiment has suffered since the war begun. The Whig of Tuesday last gives the following account of the part taken by Early's Brigade:—

"At the battle of Williamsburg, Early's brigade was ordered by Major General Hill to charge a battery on the enemy's right wing, posted in a strong redoubt and supported by a brigade of infantry and a reserve of cavalry. The regiments at the time under the command of General Early, were the 24th and 38th Virginia, commanded the first by Col. Terry, and the second by Lieut. Colonel Whittle, and the 5th and 23d North Carolina, commanded the first by Col. McRae, and the second, by Colonel Hoke. Owing to the difficulty of getting through the woods, only two of these regiments, the 24th Virginia and the 5th North Carolina, were engaged in the charge. These were led by Gen. Early, who received one severe and one slight wound, and whose horse was shot through the head—but, nevertheless, both rider and horse bore up nobly, and are both now in this city in a fair way of recovery. The two regiments succeeded in driving them from their position, but the havoc in their ranks was so great that they were ordered by Gen. Hill to retire. An idea may be formed of the intrepidity of these gallant regiments, and the hot work in which they were engaged, from the fact that, though unitedly numbering only about 1,100 men, they sustained a loss of over 400. The North Carolina regiment that went into the fight numbering 410, came out with only 125. Of twenty-two commissioned officers ten were killed and seven wounded. There has been no heavier casualties in the whole war than this noble regiment sustained. The Lieut. Colonel, Badham, was either killed or fell into the hands of the enemy badly wounded. Captains Brookfield, Mullins, West, and Garrett were killed. Captains Jones and Lea were wounded. The latter was left at the hospital and fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. McRae was in the thickest of the fight, and nobly sustained the character for valor which he has heretofore borne. Col. Badham and Major Sinclair conducted themselves heroically—the latter's horse being killed under him. Indeed all—officers and men—illustrated the character of the old North State for the steadiest and truest courage.

"The same may be said of the 24th Virginia. Never was the bearing of soldiers in action finer than theirs."

We have peculiar interest here in this gallant regiment, for our town furnished its Colonel, Major, Adjutant, two Captains, two Lieutenants and one Company. Of these we have lost by death Captain Mullins, Lieut William T. Anderson, Lieut. Boswell, and, in killed, wounded and missing, forty-two men from Capt. Robinson's company! Sixty men from that company went into the fight—eighteen came out! God comfort the hearts of the families of these young officers and men, who fell fighting gallantly for their country!

The only particulars we have are contained in the following note from an officer in the Fayetteville company to his father, received here yesterday. Letters, more in detail, had been previously written by him, but as yet this only has come through. He says:—

"In a charge on Fort Magruder near Williamsburg, Lieut. William T. Anderson was killed. He died a gallant death. Lieut. Boswell was also killed. In my company all but eighteen men who were engaged fell. My loss was 42 killed, wounded and missing.

"In the Regiment 17 out of 24 officers were lost—every officer in the left wing but myself and Lieut. Flanagan of Co. D."

The Fifteenth North Carolina.—We regret to learn (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that Col. Henry A. Dowd, of the 15th North Carolina regiment, and successor of our lamented townsman Col. P. M. McKinney, was killed in the late fight at Williamsburg. Thus this regiment has lost two Colonels within three weeks.

Casualties at Williamsburg.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Capt. J. W. Lea's company, 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops:

Killed—Lieuts Snow and Jas H Womack, and Private John Christie.

Wounded—Capt John W Lea, Serg'ts Robinson and Quarles, severely; H C Hubbard, Thos Burton and John Marly, slightly; Corporal Hanelson, T B Turner, John Meadows, John Herbert, John Hamlet, T B Travis, W B Slade, Rich'd Hamlet, W H Garratt and Stephen Ward were all wounded and left on the field.

Missing—Serg't Chandler. Thomas Johnson, John J Scott and W Saunders.

Taken Prisoner—J Mickling.—*Rich. Dispatch, 14th.*

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.—Yesterday's Standard contains the following note from Gov. Graham declining to be a candidate for Governor. It will be read with general regret, for there is no man in whose ability, integrity and patriotism, there is a more general trust.

From the Raleigh Standard.

My name having been mentioned in several of the newspapers of the State, in the number of those from whom a Governor shall be chosen at the ensuing election, and recommended by a public meeting recently held in the County of Wake, I esteem it proper publicly to announce, that I must decline to be considered a candidate for that office. The reasons for this conclusion, arising out of the situation of my family and private affairs, have been freely assigned to all with whom I have communicated in conversation or by correspondence, and need not be repeated. I offer my unfeigned thanks to those kind friends, and the conductors of public journals, who have been pleased to render me this assurance of their confidence, and my cordial co-operation in whatever may tend to the safety, independence and good government of the country.

W. A. GRAHAM.

May 9, 1862.

A MISTAKE.—We copied from the Standard last week a statement that Col. Z. B. Vance had been appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. We regret to learn from yesterday's Standard that the statement was erroneous. Col. Vance passed through Raleigh a few days since on his way to Richmond to complete arrangements for his Legion, and assured the Editor of the Standard that no such appointment had been made.

It is a disappointment to the North Carolina public and soldiery, for Col. Vance is a capable and popular officer.

SPOLIATION OR BANKRUPTCY.—The Richmond Whig says that the North is now fighting for the purpose of saddling upon the South the expenses incurred in the attempt to subjugate us. Those expenses are stated by a Lincoln Congressman at eighteen hundred millions of dollars, even should the war close soon. The official tables show that the whole expenses of the U. S. government, during 72 years of its existence, from March 1789 to July 1860, were $2,151,098,828,—only three hundred millions more than the estimate for a year or two of the present war. During those 72 years the U. States have had several wars, but they never before had such a set of plundering contractors, Congressmen, &c. If they could conquer us, they would expect to pay all this huge load of debt by confiscating Southern property. If they fail—as fail they *must* and will—it will bankrupt them. They cannot pay it, either principal or interest.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Standard's report of proceedings on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last furnishes very little of interest. We note only the passage of an ordinance to increase the salaries of the Public Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State, (amounts not given;) of another ordinance for the better regulation of all corporate towns in the State, (in what way not stated;) and of yet another to enable the Western Railroad company to complete its road. The Standard gives no detailed report of proceedings since, but on that day it says that an ordinance reported by Mr. Gilmer, from the finance committee, was passed, to issue two millions of dollars in treasury notes, to meet the liabilities of the State. Also, an ordinance to charter a Railroad from Fayetteville to Florence, S. C.; also, an ordinance exempting members of the Society of Friends from military duty in the war, on their paying in each case $100; also, an ordinance to secure to citizens driven from their homes by the enemy, the right to vote for Governor in any county in the State. The ordinance to establish the office of Lieutenant Governor was taken up, debated, amended, and then laid upon the table.

MR. STANLY.—We do not know that it is at all worth while to argue the question of Mr. Stanly's appointment as Governor of North Carolina with the Wilmington Journal. Neither paper *knows* anything about the matter. Time alone can show. The only difference between us is that we do not believe Burnside and the Herald's correspondent, and that the Journal does believe them—*in this particular instance.*

The Journal requests us to name its old party friend to whom we referred as in affiliation with the North That is for the Journal to do. That paper, we have no doubt, is and has long been perfectly well informed of the fact which we stated. It is notorious. If the gentleman referred to had been a Whig or a Union man before the war begun, his name would long since have figured in the Journal and other papers of that class which can never rise above the very small acts and feelings of partisans.

MAYOR RESPASS.—The Wilmington Journal seems disposed to argue with us as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Isaiah Respass. We beg to be excused. We suppose that on that subject we have precisely the same amount of knowledge enjoyed by the Journal, viz: just none at all. The public would scarcely profit from an argument so conducted. Besides, Respass's guilt or innocence is a question which belongs to another tribunal, and that tribunal has decided that he is innocent. We have nothing further to do with the matter. We never did have anything to do with that particular point involved. The only point in which we were concerned was the violation of the Law in his case.

DEATH OF MR. CAMBRELENG.—Churchill C. Cambreleng died on Long Island, N. Y., on the 30th ult. He was born in Newbern in 1783, removed to New York in 1802, and became a prominent Democratic politician. He represented that State in Congress from 1821 to 1839, and closed his political life as Minister to Russia by Mr. Van Buren's appointment.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Edgecombe county, on the 4th inst, Joseph Stallings, of the Edgecombe Guards, aged about 45.

Recently, Columbus Matlock and John Dalton, of Capt. Bell's Cherokee county company.

At Petersburg, on the 8th ult., Jas. W. Siler, of Co. K, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

At Camp McIntosh, Privates S. Davis and R. Aman, on the 15th March; T. P. Aman, on the 27th April; D. Marshburn, on the 1st May, and W. T. Everett, on 7th May. All of pneumonia, and all belonging to Co. E, 3d N. C. Troops.

At Yorktown, Va., on the 28d April, A. J. Current of heart disease, a member of Capt. J. H. Wood's Company, 4th Regiment N. C. State Troops.

On the 17th inst., of measles, at Camp Mangum, W. Hawkins Spain, of Capt. J. J. Davis' Company, 47th regiment N. C. troops.

At Kinston, N. C., on the 27th ult., Jesse C. Womble, in the 20th year of his age. He was a member of Capt. Webster's company from Chatham, and participated in the battle below Newbern.

At Camp Mangum, April 28, David M. Russell, in his 22d year, leaving an aged mother, a wife and three children.

FROM THE CAMP.

Correspondence of the Observer.

CAMP MANGUM, May 11, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Again the veritable "Long Grabs" intrudes himself upon your readers. Nature has opened out in all its beauty, and Spring has wrapped up the cold earth in her green mantle. The progress of the revolution keeps pace with the developments of nature, and our heroic troops are driving the foe before them. Great battles and greater events are at hand. And this great camp of instruction evinces an equal spirit of progress, for our motto is, "Forward, guide right, march!"

There is a great deal of sickness here now. Discipline has become more rigid and the affairs of camp have undergone some improvement. "Sperrits" is scarce, and furloughs more so.

That disagreeable companion of camp—the guard-house—has quite recently excited the disgust of many devoted followers of Mars. Even the proverbial patience and good nature of "Long Grabs" were well nigh disturbed not long since by the very unceremonious conduct of the sentinel and that remarkable personage, "the corporal of the guard." As the time when the conscription will close down approaches, troops pour in rapidly. Two or three new regiments will probably be formed in a week, and we hear of many companies still behind. The State is making arrangements to transfer this camp and all its fixtures to the Confederate Government.

The blind negro Tom has been performing here to a crowded house. He is certainly a wonder. Though liable to be humbugged sometimes, I think I may speak with certainty about Tom—for he cannot be all humbug. He resembles any ordinary negro boy 13 years old and is perfectly blind and is an idiot in everything but music, language, and imitation, and perhaps memory. He belongs to a Mr. Oliver of Sumter county, Georgia, who travels with him. He has never been instructed in music or educated in any way. He learned to play the piano from hearing others, learns airs and tunes from hearing them sung, and can play any piece on first trial as well as the most accomplished performer. He can repeat a speech or sermon or tune perfectly and correctly if once heard. He imitated a speech of S. A. Douglas, which was thought correct. His voice is not perfect, but is correct in tone and emphasis. One of his most remarkable feats was the performance of three pieces of music at once. He played Fisher's Hornpipe with one hand and Yankee Doodle with the other and sang Dixie all at once. I could distinctly hear and understand each. He also played a piece with his back to the piano and his hands inverted. He performs many pieces of his own conception—one, his "Battle of Manassas," may be called *picturesque* and sublime—a true conception of unaided, blind musical genius. The untutored mind, unskilled in the wiles and devices derived from the "tree of knowledge of good and evil," is perhaps the type of man's first estate—"the image of his Maker." This poor blind boy is cursed with but little of human nature; he seems to be an unconscious agent acting as he is acted on, and his mind a vacant receptacle where Nature stores her jewels to recall them at her pleasure. Truly,

LONG GRABS.

CAMP SWAIN, Hertford Co., May 8.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Permit me through your paper to inform the friends of the Cumberland Plough Boys, that they have this day re-organized for two more years. Jas. S. Evans, a noble member, formerly First Lieutenant, has this day been elected Captain of the Plough Boys. The Spring of the year has come; the Ploughs are all bright; and now in the hands of the Boys what else is expected but noble work in the field?

Truly yours, D. M. Jr.

The War.—The change of system which has been introduced, is everywhere working its legitimate results. By abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital consequence. The skies begin to grow brighter. Every day we hear of victories upon a small scale, which are, we are very sanguine in believing, but the forerunners of great events. Even the little panic which beset the city last Friday, in connection with the river, has been of essential service. We are warranted in saying that if the enemy get here, it will not be by means of his steamboats up the river. Nor can he reach us by a march from the Peninsula, where the cold steel of Johnston's troops effectually bars the way. At every step he takes on this line, he removes himself farther from his gunboats, and without his gunboats he can do nothing. Our troops on this line are in the highest spirits, and desire nothing so much as a battle. They are in no disposition to count numbers. They feel confident that they will beat the enemy wherever the fight shall come off. Nor do we apprehend anything from the direction of Petersburg. The authorities had well considered that question before Norfolk was abandoned. That evacuation was made with the utmost deliberation, and in pursuance of the system of concentration to which the Government is now fairly committed. It was well and thoroughly considered. The enemy took possession of it Saturday night with a few thousand troops. The presumption is, that he will endeavor to reach Petersburg by the railroad, and thus obtain possession of the Danville road, in pursuance of his plan of hemming us in and cutting off our supplies. Burnside is expected to unite with all his forces in this project. It is unnecessary to say that this scheme will be resisted, and that as it supposes an abandonment of the steamboats, it is the best thing that can happen for us.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 12th.*

Are Justices of the Peace Exempt under the Conscription Law?—A friend at Stantonsburg asks us whether Justices of the Peace are considered "Judicial officers," under the Conscription law. We are inclined to the opinion that Justices of the Peace are not "Judicial Officers" in the sense meant by the Congress. Their jurisdiction is local, and they are merely conservators of the peace in their respective neighborhoods. The great body of them have no stated or regular duties to perform; but, in many Counties, there are Justices who constitute a special Court, who are County Court Judges,—and it may be, as they have duties to perform at stated and regular periods, that they are exempts. We suppose there are from four to five thousand Justices in this State, of whom, perhaps, two thousand are conscripts. It could hardly have been the intention of Congress to exempt so large a body of men from the operations of the act.

We will add that we have given this opinion after having consulted eminent lawyers on the subject.—*Raleigh Standard.*

W. F. College Suspended.—Our readers will regret to learn that the exercises of this institution have been suspended. They were continued until the passage of the conscription bill, though the number of students was considerably reduced. On the passage of the bill, a member of the Faculty wrote to the Secretary of War enquiring whether students would be exempted. He was told that they would not; and, as all but five of those in attendance were subject to military rule, it was thought advisable to suspend.

We regret this, but perhaps it is best. The suspension will be only temporary; and the regular exercises of the institution will be resumed, at the close of the war, under new and more favorable auspices.—*Biblical Recorder.*

Very Late from the North.—RICHMOND, May 14.—The N. Y. Herald of the 10th inst. was brought up yesterday on the flag of truce steamer, which went down on the previous day to deliver a number of yankee prisoners to the Federal authorities at Old Point. It contains a "magnificent" account of the battle at Williamsburg, which it announces under a heading in glaring capitals of more than half a column in length. The account states that the Federals gained a splendid victory, and puts down tremendous losses both to the Federals and Confederates. The surgeon-general of the Federal army of the Peninsula acknowledges a loss, in killed and wounded, in the engagement at Williamsburg, of *three thousand.*

From the Herald's account, four hundred Confederates, who were left wounded on the field of battle, were captured. Our loss, therefore, being admitted at three hundred killed and five hundred wounded and missing, does not come up to one third of the loss of the enemy.

Dr. J. S. D. Cullen, who arrived on the truce boat, had an interview with Gen. McClellan at Old Point, in which he asked him how he could conscientiously claim a victory under such circumstances, especially as we held Williamsburg thirty six hours after the fight, and only retreated afterwards in accordance with a previous programme. McClellan could give no direct answer, but maintained that it was "a victory."

Abraham Lincoln was at Old Point when the steamer left, in high glee, with his military minions, at the evacuation of Norfolk and the Peninsula. A large quantity of liquor was imbibed on the occasion.

On the way up the steamer passed the iron-clad Federal steamers Monitor and Galena, a few miles below City Point. They were moving slowly and cautiously, sounding every rod of the way as they progressed.

The opinion of McClellan is that his army will be in Richmond in a few days. The men believe what he says, and all of them, jubilant on account of the Confederate retreats, "join in his chorus and help him along."

Examiner.

[The Dispatch has extracts from the Herald at considerable length. But there is nothing of sufficient interest to add to the above synopsis, except that we find no such loss at Williamsburg admitted by the Federals as is stated above.]

From the North.—AUGUSTA, May 13.—The Savannah papers of this morning contain extracts from Northern papers of the 6th, brought by flag of truce from Fort Pulaski. General McClellan says that, in Sunday's fight at Williamsburg, he lost no prisoners, but captured twenty-five.

Accounts from European papers report terrible suffering in England and Belgium owing to dearth of cotton.

MARRIED,

In this town, last evening, by A. J. O'Hanlon, Esq., Mr. GEORGE M. TONER, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss LAURA, daughter of Joseph Ottarburg of this town.

DIED,

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., May 1st, 1862, Mr. HECTOR McMILLAN, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. McMillan was a valuable member of the church, a good husband, a kind father, an agreeable neighbor, and an indulgent master.

At the residence of her grandfather, Daniel McKinnon, in Richmond county, April 26th, FANNIE A., second daughter of the late Dr. Arch'd M. and Margaret A. McKinnon, a

THE WILLIAMSBURG BATTLE.

Saturday's Standard has the following particulars, doubtless derived from participants:—

We are told that Col. McRae's and Col. Hoke's N. C. regiments and two Virginia regiments, composing Gen. Early's brigade, were ordered by Gen. Hill to take a battery which was doing immense damage to our army. Gen. Early ordered them forward, Col. McRae's regiment on one wing, and Col. Terry's Virginia regiment on the other. The ground was very difficult to pass over—much of it was a swamp with chestnut limbs, &c., obstructing their passage. Col. McRae's and Col. Terry's alone succeeded in getting through it, exposed to a deadly fire, with mud half-knee deep, yet they pressed on and drove the enemy from the battery. Had the other two regiments been equally successful, they could have held it and prevented much carnage. It is reported that Gen. Hill, perceiving the destruction of the two regiments, especially McRae's, ordered a South Carolina regiment to their rescue, but they faltered. He then appealed to them to save their brethren from destruction, and jumped a fence and ordered them to follow him, but they would not go; he then ordered Cols. Terry and McRae to retreat. Col. McRae's loss was nearly 300, and Col. Terry's over 100. We do not vouch for the correctness of the statement, but give it as we heard it.

We are gratified to learn that Capt. Ham. C. Jones of Salisbury, of Co. K, 5th N. C. Troops, has arrived in this city, and is now at the house of his relative, A. Williams, Esq., where he is kindly cared for. Capt. J. behaved with great gallantry, and was wounded with a minnie ball through both thighs. After his comrades were withdrawn from the fight, he arose and was moving off after them, when being noticed by the yankees, a shower of bullets were sent after him. He then fell upon his face, and laid there until he supposed they had lost sight of him, when he again got up and went on as well as he could for some twenty paces, when they again sent a volley of bullets after him, and kept up the discharge until he thought it safe again to fall to the ground and lie there until he supposed he might again proceed with safety. This *ruse* he practiced several times, always with the same result of being followed with a shower of balls, until at length he obtained the protection of the woods at which he was aiming, whence he got a conveyance to the hospital at Williamsburg. This was the way in which several other wounded men were shot in attempting to reach the woods, and Capt. Jones thinks that in this way Col. Badham was killed. On the next morning, when it was discovered that the wounded at the Williamsburg hospital had been left to fall into the hands of the enemy, Capt. Jones got on his clothes with great difficulty, and hobbled on till he fell in with his friend, Col. J. F. Hoke, who furnished him with a saddle-horse, and had him carefully put astride, with his green wounds pressing against the saddle. Thus mounted, he rode some forty miles, when he got into a wagon and was brought to Chickahominy, where he was met by his brother and his faithful servant Howell. Capt. Jones is accompanied by Lieut. Maloney, a Marylander, who was badly wounded, being shot through the upper part of the breast. Both these young gentlemen are devoted to our cause, and expect to be in the field again in a few weeks. They are both enthusiastic in their praise of Gen. Early and Col. McRae.

Killed and Wounded.—Letters received here state, that Sergt. Hamilton and Bailey Yarborough of this city belonging to the Oak City Guards, were wounded in the battle at Williamsburg, and that Lewis Powers, son of David Powers of this County, was killed. We also learn that two sons of Walter R. Moore of Johnston, were also wounded, and it is feared that one of them has since died or fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Thursday's Richmond Enquirer says:—

"We have good reason to know, and the knowledge is derived from the confessions of the enemy, that the loss of McClellan in the battle of Williamsburg was at least two thousand in wounded alone; besides the killed, and the prisoners whom we captured. Our own loss in both killed and wounded was probably about six hundred. The number of the latter at Williamsburg is about three hundred. Allowing for the wounded who were able to make their way with the army, and for the killed, we suppose the above estimate is not far from correct. We lost, however, more than three hundred prisoners, mostly captured while straggling behind in the march of our army.

"We drove the enemy completely off of the field, and then resumed the march previously commenced, without further interruption."

Enlistment at the North.—The enlistment of citizens at the North has been stopped, and the emigrant ships which arrive at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, supply the food for Confederate powder and Southern fever. These are the scum of all the earth, but mostly Germans and Italians of the lower class. Strong inducements are held out to them in Europe by agents to immigrate, and as soon as they arrive they are met by other agents, who, by the promise of food, clothing, and pay, force them into the ranks, which is in fact the only thing they could do at the present time. Upon the accomplishment of this, all the rights of citizenship are promised them, with a right and title to the unoccupied land of the reconquered South.

The better classes of the North declare that enough of the blood of their kindred has been shed, and are resolved that Europe shall expend the balance. As a distinguished citizen of New York city remarked, "You may kill a thousand Dutchmen, and who cares in New York. It gives us more room; but when a Virginian falls, sorrow goes into an hundred households."

Rich. Dispatch.

The Battle of Armageddon.—The war correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing in reference to disaffection among the Kentuckians and Tennesseans at Nashville, says:

The discontent among the Kentuckians was increased by a sermon preached in Nashville by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, the author of "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy." You may remember the work, and that the author's study of the Prophecies led him to the conclusion that the great battle of "Armageddon," spoken of in Revelations, would be fought about this time in the valley of the Mississippi. He referred to the same subject in his sermon in Nashville, and told his hearers that the battle would take place by the 20th of June—that the Federal host would be overthrown and dispersed—and that their dead carcases would make "all the land to stink." An effort was made by officers present to stop him, but the soldiers, who were deeply interested would not allow it to be done.

The Rumored Movement among the Border States Congressmen.—A late number of the New York Express says, "we are inclined, from what we hear from Washington, to believe that there is some truth in the statements of the New York Times," relative to a stampede of the border States Congressmen on account of the radical measures of emancipation and confiscation.

The Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., one of the fathers of American Methodism, died in New York a few days ago. He was 84 years old, and has been a minister upwards of sixty years.

GEN. BRAGG AT SHILOH.

* * * Gen. Bragg stood on the extreme left, by Capt. Ketchum's battery from Mobile. A noble body of our troops had assailed the enemy near the centre, had driven it back step by step, inch by inch, until a terrible volley of musketry and heavy roll of cannon told us that another body of fresh troops had been encountered, and that our brave soldiers could not accomplish impossibilities. Soon the head of our column was seen slowly giving back, and then the whole body yielded to necessity, and in perfect order retired from the field. It proved to be a brigade, composed of a regiment from Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. Gen. Bragg seized the flag of the latter, and waving it over his head, moved to the front in the midst of Minnie balls and whistling grape, but failed to rally this command. The Mississippians saw it, and with a shout that rent the heavens, rushed upon the foe. The Arkansians followed and these brave troops moved into the carnival of death. They drove the enemy before them, and many a Northern foe passed to his long home. But the valor of a few could not withstand the shock of accumulating hosts, and these gallant men, the skeletons of their regiments, yielded to the fate of the day, and calmly, coolly, with the courage of brave men and the discipline of veterans, retired from the field. About a dozen of their number remained amongst the trees, and the sharp report of their rifles told that Yankee foes were falling. Gen. Bragg still stood on his elevated position with the brave Ketchum, his battery, and these dozen men, alone disputing the field with the foe. A member of the staff suggested to the General that the battle was over, and urged him to retire. With the mien of a hero, he pointed to the dozen sharp-shooters, and replied, that he, "would never leave the field whilst one of his brave soldiers remained on it." Directing an aid to get to the right and ascertain if General Beauregard had ordered a withdrawal, he turned to Capt. Ketchum and remarked "give them more grape, Captain —; we are all the army left here." The spectacle was grand in its sublimity. Scarcely a hundred men were holding in check an army of many thousands. Thicker and thicker flew the grape and balls around that little band, and louder and quicker did it return its iron hail of death among the foe. They dared not advance upon it. One by one our little body of sharp-shooters gave back, and one by one the horses were struck down at our batteries. The brave Ketchum reeled in his saddle and death seemed about to claim another noble victim. It was happily but the semblance, the result of a shot from a spent ball. His men who, believing him killed, had ceased their firing, learned with joy the safety of their leader, and with renewed fury, poured their iron shot and shell into the midst of the foe. The firing of the enemy was terrific. The whistling of his bullets and canister was almost enough to appal the bravest heart. Our noble Chief heeded them not, and no muscle of his face changed, and no tone of his voice faltered.

At last the aid returned with the information that Gen. Beauregard had withdrawn the army from that field, and was forming a line of battle a short distance in our rear. Then was witnessed one of the noblest spectacles of the battle field of Shiloh. Gen. Bragg ordered the battery to move from the field. It retired in perfect order—and then the General with two of his staff calmly and slowly left the front of the foe. *He was the rear guard of our retiring army.—Cor. Mobile Adv.*

Affairs in the Valley of Virginia.—The writer of this article had occasion very recently to pass through the Valley, and as the guest of its most respectable residents, heard many narratives of their outrages and robberies; and, in fact, in one or two instances, was an eye-witness of them. No sooner had Banks and his horde entered the Valley than a wholesale system of robbery was commenced. The farms were invaded by straggling squads, and the horses and stock carried off under the very eyes of their owners, no secresy being attempted. The slaves have also been stolen or enticed away, and in numerous instances, where they have refused to leave their masters, threats of death have compelled them to flee to the mountains. The horses selected by these marauders are the most valuable for blood and speed, this information being obtained from the slaves of the owners.

So extensive have been the Yankee depredations in this respect, that the farmers have been unable to get in their usual crops of corn and oats, their horses being stolen and their slaves running at large.

But this is not all. The houses of the residents have been invaded by Yankee stragglers, who think no more of demanding the keys of the corn crib and smoke-house than would the owner himself. Corn and bacon are taken in such quantities as suits them without the least show of authority. In such dread of invasion do the families stand, that all the silver and valuables have been buried, except such articles as are actually necessary. The counties of Clarke and Warren suffered particularly from Blenker's Division of Dutch, on its march from Bell's Ferry, in the direction of Romney. Some of the drunken stragglers shot hogs, sheep, and other stock on the route, and selecting a fine joint leave the carcase lying on the highway. Poultry was wantonly slaughtered in the farm-yard and eaten raw.

It is asserted, and has been proven by eye-witnesses, that even the dogs, cats, and rats, encountered on the march of this horde, were killed and eaten with a voraciousness that betokened starvation. Indeed, they had no commissary and it is believed that their conduct was attributable to directions from their officers, who were totally unable to control them. These robberies and outrages are not those of a day, but are of daily occurrence, and they will continue until Jackson returns to sweep down the Valley, and the vandals be driven into or across the Potomac.

Richmond Dispatch.

New Orleans Items.—Much of the stock of the Bank of Louisiana is owned by Frenchmen, and it is said the coin and other valuables belonging to subjects of France were placed in the bank and the French flag hoisted over it by order of the French Consul.

The United States Senate has confirmed the appointment of Charles L. Lathrop as Collector of the Customs for the District of New Orleans! This individual was once a resident of that city, but took up his abode in the North on the breaking out of hostilities.

The True Delta newspaper establishment has been appropriated to the use of the Federal authorities. The other papers go on as usual—or as nearly "usual" as the terribly altered condition of affairs will permit.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—*Editors Charleston Courier:* The Yankee invaders are insulted by our people in every conceivable way; if one of them enters a car or omnibus every other passenger instantly leaves it. About twenty gentlemen were dining yesterday at a restaurant, when two Federal officers entered and took a seat at a side-table; instantly every gentleman left the house. The Yankees then called for something to eat, the proprietor answered them that he would not sell or give them a morsel to save their lives.

I, this morning, saw a Yankee Captain stop a negro drayman and try to hire him to haul a load; the darkey refused.

Any such feeling as *Union* does not exist.

Late from Norfolk and Portsmouth.—PETERSBURG, May 15.—We have had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman who was in Norfolk Saturday and Sunday, and who left Portsmouth Monday evening at half-past six o'clock. The Federals had full possession of both places, and their pickets extended out on every road beyond the suburbs of both cities.

The city of Norfolk was formally surrendered by Mayor Lamb to Gen. Wool Saturday evening, the latter immediately returning to Fortress Monroe. Several large war vessels came up to Norfolk Saturday night, among the number the Minnesota, and anchored in the stream fronting the city. These vessels were piloted to Norfolk through the narrow passage in Elizabeth river by the traitor Tobias.

The soldiers of Lincoln on Saturday evening and Sunday crowded the streets to such an extent, that it was difficult for one to make his way through them. At a dress parade on Sunday afternoon, 5,000 Federal soldiers were present, and they all exhibited admirable drill and discipline.

The soldiers upon dismissal, scattered themselves thickly about the late Entrenched Camp of the Confederates, and the officers expressed amazement, that with such fortifications, the Confederates should have dreamed of evacuating the place. Gen. Wool was loud in his expressions of astonishment at the evacuation, and declared in the presence of several, that with such fortifications by land and water, and the Merrimac guarding the Roads, he could have held Norfolk against any force that might have been brought against it.

We are assured that the great mass of the Norfolk people are as true and loyal to the Confederate Government as those of any portion of the South. One citizen named Kayton, a dealer in musical instruments, was so loud and out spoken in his laudations of our own and denunciations of the Lincoln government, that the Military Commandant of Norfolk has caused him to be arrested. This is the only arrest that has come to our informant's knowledge.

Portsmouth was surrendered by Mayor Nash, about the same hour as Norfolk. We regret to hear that a strongly traitorous feeling has manifested itself in Portsmouth, and that several citizens of that place made themselves prominently officious in offering their obeisance to the new comers, and proffering their services in any capacity which might be desired. One man, who had long acted as a detective for the Confederate Provost Marshal, shouted lustily for the stars and stripes.

The Federal soldiers all expressed the most profound amazement at the destruction of the Merrimac. They said she had made them feel more uneasy than any other event of the war, and the opinion at Old Point was general, that she was the most formidable war vessel ever constructed. But one regret mingled with the universal rejoicing which her wanton destruction had produced, and that was the fact that she had not come into Yankee possession intact.—*Express.*

From Suffolk.—Five hundred Yankee cavalry entered Suffolk Tuesday morning, little after sunrise, eight abreast, yelling and shouting like so many madmen. The people expected the invaders, and were not at all disconcerted by their boisterous and rowdyish demonstrations. It is reported that the cavalry were joined yesterday by a regiment of infantry. This rumor is not confirmed. The arrival of the cavalry we know to be correct. A gentleman who saw them enter gave us the information.—*Pet. Ex.*

The Yankees Swarming.—PETERSBURG, May 16.—The mail carrier who reached here yesterday from Surry Courthouse, reports that a large body of Federal Cavalry were within three miles of that place, Wednesday afternoon. He could not ascertain the number, nor any other particulars, but thinks there is truth in the report. We give it as we have heard it. Surry Courthouse is but four miles from the river, and the invaders may have landed in their transports. The evacuation of Norfolk, giving the enemy free access to the river and all the country bordering on it from Richmond to the Elizabeth, affords facilities for the landing of troops and overrunning south side Virginia, which none but military blindness could ever have allowed.—*Express.*

The Steamer Planter.—Our community was intensely agitated Tuesday morning by the intelligence that the steamer Planter, for the last twelve months or more employed both in State and Confederate service, had been taken possession of by her colored crew, steamed up and boldly run out to the blockakers. The news at first was not credited; and it was not until, by the aid of glasses, she was discovered, lying between two Federal frigates, that all doubt on the subject was dispelled. The most authentic particulars that we could gather are as follows:

Between thre and four o'clock, Tuesday morning, the Steamer left Southern Wharf, having, it is supposed, on board five negroes, namely three engineers, one pilot and a deck hand. Upon leaving the whart the signal was given by those on board, and the usual private signals given when passing Fort Sumter. The officer of the watch at the latter post was called, as usual, but observing the signal and supposing all right, allowed her to proceed. She ran immediately out to the blockading vessels.

The Planter had on board four large guns destined for one of our new fortifications, and were as follows: one rifled forty-two pounder, lately put in splendid condition at the Foundry of Eason & Brothers, and said to be a splendid piece; two eight inch Columbiads, and one thirty-two pounder. In addition to these, she had on board her own armament, which consisted of one thirty-two pounder and one twenty-four pounder, making six guns in all taken out to the fleet.

The Planter was a new high-pressure steamer, belonging to Capt. John Ferguson. She was regarded as one of the fastest boats in the harbor, and very valuable for river service, but unfit for sea work.

We are informed that this shameful proceeding is due wholly to the criminal absence of the Master, Mate and engineer from their posts; and that General Ripley has arrested them for the purpose of having them Court Martialed. The escape took place in broad daylight, the crew taking advantage of the absence of all the officers, and the vessel having been seen, on her way, by both the police detective and a sentinal on duty, they supposing her on the lawful errand of conveying cannon from one post to another.

Charleston Courier, 14th.

The Yankees in North Alabama.—The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser says:

The Yankees have conducted matters with a high hand since their advent into North Alabama. They have committed all manner of outrages and indignities, and have made their name a terror and a loathing among the helpless, unoffending citizens where they have exercised jurisdiction. Whenever they could they have administered the oath of allegiance to their detested government, but we believe they have found very few who were weak and foolish enough to take it. The inhabitants of that section of the State, no doubt, feel that a great weight has been lifted from them by the withdrawal of the Yankee forces.

Ninety Kentucky mules have been sent by the Yankees to Port Royal, South Carolina, to be used in preparing the land for cotton-planting.

The Piedmont Railroad.—The Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company has taken the whole of the stock in this Road. It is to be built immediately, on the most direct practicable route from Danville to Greensboro.

We understand that the Confederate Government declined taking stock in the Road as authorized by Congress. It was proposed however to lend $1,000,000 to any company that would undertake the construction of the road, and we presume the offer has been accepted by the company that has taken the matter in hand.

Here will be a fine opportunity for those whose lands are in the hands of the enemy, or too much exposed to render their cultivation safe, to find employment for their negroes, in a locality that may be considered as safe from the ravages of the invader as any within the limits of the Confederacy.—*Greensboro' Way of the World.*

Telegraphs.—A company is engaged in putting up a line of telegraph from Danville to this place. The work is progressing rapidly and will no doubt be completed in a short time.

The Southern Express Co. is also constructing a line of telegraph along the N. C. Rail Road, which will probably be in operation in a very short time.—*Ib.*

Arrested.—Yesterday afternoon, an investigation was had before James T. Miller, Esq., in the case of J. J. Benson, recently postmaster at Westbrooks, Bladen county.

The charge against Mr. Benson was that of opening letters passing through his office and abstracting valuable enclosures from them. Money had been lost on that route, and suspicion attached to that office, which led to an investigation by G. G. Lynch, Esq., special agent of the Department, resulting in the arrest of Mr. Benson, under circumstances which warranted his being required to find bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in default of which he was committed to jail to await trial.

Wilmington Journal, 15th.

The Hillsboro' Recorder and Western Carolinian speak of the promising appearance of the Wheat crop in the central and western portions of this State. The Carolinian says that "the oldest inhabitant is ignorant of a more promising yield."

A friend, direct from the interior of the State, brings us the gratifying intelligence of the abundant increase of the provision crops. Wheat and other grain have been unusually successful promise an ample and heavy supply to our Southern markets.—*Charleston Courier.*

A friend who has lately returned from Walhalla, Pickens District, reports that on the route he saw but one small patch of Cotton, but large fields of provision crops where Cotton had been grown formerly.

He also reports that in many places, the women—God bless them and their defenders—were engaged in labor on the farms in place of their husbands and brothers who are in the army.—*Ib.*

At a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners, held on the 17th March 1862, the following Ordinance was passed:

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the Storage of Cotton, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That hereafter no Cotton, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine or Rosin shall be stored within the corporate limits of said town, except by the permission of the Mayor and Commissioners; and that the owners or consignees of Cotton, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine or Rosin, now stored within the corporate limits of said town, shall immediately remove the same, when notified to do so by the Mayor and Commissioners.

Be it further Ordained, That the Board of Fire Wardens shall, from time to time, make diligent search for Cotton, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine and Rosin, stored as aforesaid, and report the quantity found, where the same is stored, and the name of the owner or consignee, to the Mayor and Commissioners.

Be it further Ordained, That any person or persons violating either of the foregoing Ordinances, or refusing to admit the Chief Fire Warden or his Assistants to make search for the aforesaid articles, or refusing to answer the inquiries of the Chief Fire Warden or his Assistants, relative to the storage of said articles, shall be subject to the following penalties, to-wit: For the storage of the articles aforesaid without the permission of the Mayor and Commissioners, a penalty of Ten Dollars for each day. For the neglect or refusal to remove said articles heretofore stored, after notification as aforesaid, a penalty of Ten Dollars for each and every day such articles are permitted to remain within the corporate limits of said town. For refusing to admit the Chief Fire Warden or his Assistants, to search for said articles, or a refusal to answer the inquiries of the Chief Fire Warden or his Assistants, touching the storage of said articles, a penalty of Ten Dollars in each case.

Be it further Ordained, That the articles forbidden to be stored within the corporate limits of the town, by the foregoing Ordinances, shall be removed by the Board of Fire Wardens at the expense of the owner or consignee, in case said owner or consignee shall refuse to remove the same after notification.

Be it further Ordained, That the foregoing Ordinances shall be in force from and after their ratification.

Ratified by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners, March 17th, 1862. (From the Minutes.)

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Mayor and Board of Commissioners, held at their Office, on the 10th May 1862, the following Ordinance was passed, to-wit:

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance entitled "an Ordinance respecting Hogs."

Be it Ordained that the Ordinance entitled "an Ordinance respecting Hogs," chapter VI, passed 20th April 1822, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to prohibit Hogs, under all circumstances, from running at large within the limits of the town of Fayetteville, and that so much of said Ordinance as allows hogs to run at large upon the payment of tax and keeping a collar around the neck and a ring in the nose of such Hog, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that all Hogs found running at large in the streets shall be treated and dealt with as is provided in the second section of said Ordinance, without distinction or exemption from the penalties and provisions of said section, whether the same belong to residents or non-residents.

From the Minutes.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

May 17. 1t

Rye for Sale.

A FEW BAGS (2 bushels each) of RYE. For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 14, 1862. 26-2w

WANTED.

AN intelligent, sober, YOUNG NEGRO MAN, for a House Servant. Please apply soon.

T. WADDILL, Fayetteville Hotel.

May 15, 1862. 25-2t

1,600 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his most valuable LANDS in Davie county, North Carolina. Said lands are situated on the Yadkin River, 16 miles North-west of Lexington, and 14 miles South-west of Salem, North Carolina; are of great fertility, and contain some 300 acres of low lands, and are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Grass, &c.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Salem, North Carolina. N. S. A. CHAFFIN.

May 18, 1862. 25-3m

Terms CASH at the CROCKERY STORE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 1, 1862. 21-11m

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862 92tly

A GOOD price paid for second hand Daguerreo and Ambrotype Cases, at the Photographic Gallery.

C. M. VANORSDELL.

April 21. 18-tf

WAR NEWS.

The Gunboat Expedition on the James.—RICHMOND, May 15.—We learn that the enemy's gunboat expedition in the river appeared early yesterday morning in front of the line of obstructions at Drury's Bluff, and about half-past nine o'clock fired a shell, which fell short, and then a shot, which passed over the batteries, with the intention, it is supposed, of determining the range of their fire. Later in the day the boats fell down the river. A small squad of men were landed from the boats for the purpose, it is supposed, of reconnoitering.—*Examiner.*

Advance of the Enemy's Fleet and their Repulse at Drury's Bluff.—RICHMOND, May 16.—The first intelligence we received from the river yesterday was that two Federal gunboats, supposed to be the Monitor and Galena, opened upon our batteries at Drury's Bluff, about 8 o'clock, at a distance of 400 or 500 yards. It was announced that the enemy's fire was rapid and exceedingly violent, and that our batteries at the point designated replied with coolness and deliberation. This announcement of the opening of the ball upon the fortifications designed for the defence of the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and the ancient seat of Government of the proud old Commonwealth, created, as might naturally have been expected, the deepest anxiety and most earnest solicitude.

Around the bulletins of the various offices were gathered groups of anxious readers, all eager to learn the result of an engagement upon which seemed to impend the fate of the idol city of the South. In these groups were representatives of every State in the Confederacy, and with one common voice they gave expression to the desire to see the city shelled and destroyed, if needs be, rather than ignominiously surrendered to a haughty and imperious foe. As the morning wore on the public excitement increased, until at noon it had apparently reached its culminating point; but there was little of panic or apprehension perceptible in the fevered anxiety. On the contrary, there was on all hands a manifest and resolute determination to suffer destruction—aye, annihilation, rather than dishonor.

Early in the afternoon, the following later bulletin was posted, which sensibly relieved the public mind of its anxiety and excitement:

DRURY'S BLUFF, 1 o'clock, P. M.

We have just fired the Galena, and the other gunboats have retired down the river.

Our loss is four killed and eight wounded.

Our troops are in high spirits, and confident of success.

The Galena was on fire when she retired, followed by the Monitor.

Later in the day still, the Navy Department received the following official communication:

[OFFICIAL.]

DRURY'S BLUFF, 11 A. M., May 15, 1862.

SIR:—We have engaged the enemy's five gunboats for two and a half hours. We fired the Galena, (ironclad.) She has withdrawn, going down the river, accompanied by the three wooden vessels.

Our loss in killed and wounded small.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. FARRAND.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec'y of the Navy.

This was all that was received until near nightfall, when we learned from a gentleman who left the batteries late in the afternoon, that the Galena and Monitor remained about four miles below the batteries until 4 o'clock, when they hoisted anchor, and with the three other vessels, moved off down the river. In the engagement yesterday we had six men killed, and seven slightly wounded.—*Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, May 16.—The fire commenced about seven o'clock in the morning, the enemy being off at a distance of about six hundred yards from the batteries. Seven vessels of the enemy were counted—all of them supposed to be ironclad.

Our batteries returned the enemy's fire with great deliberation, until about twelve o'clock in the day, when the fleet drew off and passed down the river. The Galena is certainly badly injured, and was at one time supposed to be on fire. She was struck thirty-two times, one of our shot being thrown into one of her port holes. It is not known that the enemy suffered any loss in killed; every sharpshooter had his story to tell of picking off his man.

Our loss was five men killed and seven wounded. Nearly the entire loss was owing to a terrible casualty. It appears that in the early part of the fight one of our guns, not being properly casemated, got out of position, and, in endeavoring to raise it our men were entirely exposed to the fire of the enemy, the poor fellows being cut to pieces in the storm of shot and shell to which they were exposed. Some of the bodies were hideously mangled. One poor fellow had the top of his head taken off, the entire brain being carried away with the skull. A ball had struck another about the point of the knee, and had crushed up the thigh bone, flesh and all, into a hideous mangle, extending to the hip. The whole side of the body of a third had been carried away by a cannon ball. The spectacle of carnage that is so terrible to one unaccustomed to it becomes familiar and trite, we suppose, to our soldiers. The mangled corpse of one poor fellow was stretched out in one of the batteries, and his comrades were by him, composing his limbs, tieing his hands across his breast with a twine string, while in one of his own hands he still kept hold of an unfinished ration of meat and bread.

It is considered in every quarter that the result of yesterday's fight is most glorious and gratifying. Our batteries are positively uninjured, and we are mounting more guns—among them one that will bore the Monitor through if she ever gets on the line of obstructions. It is quite probable that the enemy's fleet will not essay another attack on the batteries from the water; but we are satisfied that there is occasion for preparation to meet the enemy should he land a force to assault our batteries through the woods in their rear.—*Examiner.*

The Petersburg Express is informed by a gentleman who was present that "the Galena was placed *hors du combat* by a plunging shot, which entered the upper deck, ranging downwards, and setting her on fire. She proceeded a mile or so down the river, when she was run into shallow water and sunk, to save her from total destruction by fire.

"A shot from one of our rifled guns cut a small boat in twain, which was swinging from the side of one of the wooden vessels, and sent two men which it contained to the bottom."

The Whig's latest information from the river was brought by Capt. Wm. W. Parker, who stated that he rode down the river bank about four miles below the batteries, and saw the Galena and Monitor steaming down the stream. He approached within three hundred yards of them, but was unable to discover the indications of serious damage to either which had been reported."

The Enquirer of the 16th has the following telegraphic dispatch:

DRURY'S BLUFF, May 15, 1862.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y of the Navy:

SIR: The enemy came up the river at half-past 6 A. M., the "Galena" ahead, the "Monitor" and a small iron steamer, a side-wheel and a smaller gunboat following in succession.

When about 400 yards from our obstructions, our batteries opened fire upon the Monitor and Galena. They did not reply until the Galena had placed herself directly athwart the channel. After which she and the Monitor opend a brisk fire, the other vessels keeping underway, and at about from a quarter to a mile lower down and so close under the opposite shore that only four of our guns could bear upon them. Our fire was mostly directed upon the Galena, only occasionally paying a compliment to the others.

Several of our shots at long range passed through and through them, and they soon dropped out of range. The small iron-clad and the side-wheel gunboats were badly crippled. We turned our attention to the Galena—nearly every one of our shots telling upon her iron surface—at 11 o'clock A. M. one of the Patrick Henry's eight-inch solid shot passed into her bow port—immediately the smoke rushed out of her ports, showing evidently that she was on fire. We gave her three hearty cheers as she slipped her cables, and moved down the river. Our pickets heard her captain say, to one of the other gunboats, that she was "in a sinking condition."

Our sharp-shooters did good service, picking off every man who showed himself.

There is no doubt we struck them a hard blow. The last that was seen of them they were steaming down the river.

Every officer and man discharged his duty with coolness and determination, and it would be doing injustice to many if I should mention or particularize any. Capt. Drury and his company fought their guns with great effect.

Casualties: Seven killed, among them Midshipman Carroll, and eight wounded.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

EBEN FERRAND, C. S. N.,
Commanding Post.

From Gen. Jackson's Command.—LYNCHBURG, May 14.—The news from Gen. Jackson's command is glorious. After defeating Millroy at McDowell's the other day, he pushed on in pursuit, and has succeeded in routing and dispersing the whole Yankee army. His cavalry has gotten possession of Franklin, the county seat of Pendleton, and also of a gap in Cheat Mountain, so that the enemy's retreat is thought to be effectually cut off. He has captured all their arms, stores and provisions, and scattered their men throughout the mountains in a starving condition. On Saturday he took 500 prisoners at one haul, and is picking them up at every turn of the wood. It is confidently believed that old Stonewall will bag the whole of Millroy's army. This information has reached us by private telegrams and letters, which leave no doubt of its correctness.

Republican.

The Virginian of the same date has the same information.

PETERSBURG, May 16.—We understand official intelligence was received at Richmond yesterday, stating that Gen. T. J. Jackson's victory over the Federal Gen. Millroy, is the most complete of the war. The enemy have been utterly routed, losing baggage, ammunition, camp equipage, and everything else of value. Such as have not been killed and captured, are wandering about the mountains in a famished condition, and as all avenues of escape have been occupied by the Confederates, the entire force must eventually fall into our hands. Millroy's army numbered about 13,000 men, and belonged to Fremont's Mountain Department. Truly, this is a most inauspicious beginning for Jessie and the great Pathfinder.—*Express.*

Guerillas at Work.—RICHMOND, May 15.—Our guerilla bands in Northwestern Virginia have been doing good work. They made a few days since, a descent on Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas county, drove out the Yankees, taking a number of prisoners and capturing their baggage and stores.

They then surrounded the town of Suttonsville, the county seat of Braxton county. The Yankees sent out a flag of truce and surrendered unconditionally. The guerillas took 142 prisoners and all their stores and baggage.

Our men then followed up and took the enemy's stronghold on the Cheat Mountain, capturing a number of prisoners, together with all the baggage, and put the remainder of the Federal force to flight. These latter were met by Milroy's Federal army, who, followed by Jackson, were on their way to Cheat mountain, and reported that locality to be occupied by ten thousand desperadoes. Milroy thereupon stopped, and was attacked by General Jackson, who captured all his trains and artillery and routed his whole force.

Examiner.

From the Valley District.—RICHMOND, May 15.—Since Gen. Jackson so handsomely defeated the invaders under the Federal hireling Milroy, little has been allowed to transpire of the movements of our forces in the Valley. From some cause or other, a more than usual caution with regard to operations in that quarter has existed. We noticed yesterday a report that the remnant of Milroy's army had been reinforced by Fremont, that the combined force had taken position in the neighborhood of Franklin, in Pendleton county, and that it was probable a fight would occur near that point. Yesterday there were other rumors on the street relative to General Jackson's movements, which we do not deem it prudent to mention. We have every confidence that old "Stonewall" is ready for any movement the enemy may make, and we think it not unlikely that a few weeks will witness the enemy again fleeing before him.—*Dispatch.*

Gen. Johnston's Army.—The Petersburg Express learns from a gentleman who left the army at 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, that General Johnston's vanguard was only one mile this side of New Kent Court-House. Gen. McClellan's advanced forces were at the Court-House, but the impression seemed to prevail that he was retiring. New Kent Court-House is 28 miles from Richmond, and were McClellan defeated at that point the greater portion of his forces would be compelled to retreat in the direction of Yorktown, before reaching which they would be captured or cut to pieces. It was thought not improbable that Gen. Johnston would tender the young Napoleon battle.

Defence!—The Confederate military authorities have resolved to defend Mobile by land and water to the last, and are doing their whole duty to that end. Gen. Forney is confident of his ability to make the defence successful, provided the people, who are to be protected in their property, liberties and lives, are true to themselves.

Mobile Advertiser.

Gen. Floyd Promoted by the Legislature.—RICHMOND, May 16.—We learn that the General Assembly have appointed General John B. Floyd, Major-General of the Virginia forces with authority to raise a force of twenty thousand men, non-conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia. The act is important, and it is to be hoped will stir up the spirit of the West, in defence of the mines and railroads, which are now so important to the South to sustenance and defence.—*Dispatch.*

The French Intervention Story.—Late Northern papers contain a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the story in circulation relative to French intervention in affairs on this continent, and a proposed armistice with the Confederates. We give the report and its contradiction as we receive it, leaving the reader to form his own judgment of the authority of either.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1862.

THE NEWS.—The Lynchburg papers bring us accounts of a great success in the Virginia Valley, Gen. Jackson's victory at McDowell's having been followed by the utter rout of Milroy's army of 13,000 men. The Petersburg Express is advised that this news is confirmed by official intelligence received at Richmond. We trust that the reports may be confirmed, and that these important successes may be only the precursors to far more important results in that section. The movements of troops and the reticence of the Department at Richmond seem to indicate another change of the seat of war, perhaps a thorough change in its policy.

The news from Richmond is very gratifying. The dreaded gunboats have met with a check and have withdrawn from the contest badly worsted, it is thought. The guns at Drury's Bluff were manned by sailors—the Merrimac's crew—who were not afraid of gunboats and understood their business.

Richmond, we are rejoiced to see, is to be defended at all hazards and to the last extremity. The Legislature of Virginia, when the Yankee Gunboats were known to be approaching the city, appointed a committee to wait upon the President with the expression of their desire that the city be defended to the last extremity, and that whatever destruction and loss of property may thereby result to State or individuals will be cheerfully submitted to. The President, the committee reported, "received the communication with feelings of lively gratification, and instructed us to assure the Houses that it would be the effort of his life to defend the soil of Virginia and to cover her Capital. He further stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State: that if, in the course of events, the Capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. The war could still be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years."

Passengers arrived at Raleigh in the cars yesterday evening report that the Legislature of Virginia has appropriated $200,000 for the removal of the women and children from Richmond, in anticipation of a great battle there.

There has been no renewal of the attack and at last advices all was quiet in and about Richmond.

There is nothing of special interest from the Peninsula or from Corinth. The two great battles are yet unfought; but the armies are face to face, and the fight cannot long be delayed. There is good reason to hope for great and decisive victories. If we win, the war is virtually ended; if we lose, we have only to bring new energy to the conflict, which can end only with our independence.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—Our readers will remember the remark of a distinguished member of our State Convention, that if all the States had done as well as this in volunteering, the Conscription law would never have been passed. There is no doubt of the truth of the remark. The quota required of North Carolina is 38,000 men. She has already 54 Regiments, containing somewhere about 50,000 men, and many companies besides which are not yet organized into regiments. Other States, more forward in desiring war, have been far less forward in maintaining it. Wherefore the Conscription.

We are inclined to hope that the law will not be literally enforced in North Carolina; for its effects would be manifestly fatal to the cause it was intended to aid, by interfering with the production of food, as necessary to the country as fighting men.

Statistics show that the age of 19 divides the human family in equal classes or numbers. The white population of North Carolina is 680,000. One-half males, 340,000. The males between 18 and 45 number 132,000. Something more than two-thirds of these fall between 18 and 35—say 88,000. Whilst there are about 44,000,—one-third of the fighting men,—between 35 and 45. These 44,000 constitute the Home Guard, retained under the command of the Governor of the State for home defence, and devoted besides to the production of food. We rather understate than exaggerate the number that will be in the Confederate service, should the law be literally enforced. It will prebably exceed 90,000, instead of 88,000. The number now in the service and that will remain in service exceeds 45,000. So that, if the law should be literally executed, nearly 45,000 more will be required to enter the Camps of Instruction. Making the force in actual service in and out of the State about 90,000. The annual cost per man in the U. S. army has usually been $1000. But there are causes which made that army far more expensive than ours. Still no one can hope that the annual cost will be less than $500 per man. This would make the astounding aggregate of $45,000,000 a year as the expense of maintaining our 90,000 men. The 45,000 men at home will therefore have to support themselves and their families and the 90,000 men in the field. The mere statement of the proposition is sufficient to satisfy every one that it is an impossibility. It would result in famine first, pestilence next, and beyond that horrors at which we are not inclined to look; for we hope and believe that the Conscription will not be carried out at the hazard of such awful results. Already are the people alarmed to a distressing degree at the prospect of not being able, with the present diminished labor, to house their crops of small grain; and there is no hope of producing an adequate crop of corn, even with an almost total diversion from the production of cotton.

North Carolina having so far exceeded her quota in the field, we hope and believe that no more will be ordered to the Camps of Instruction until there shall be an apparent deficiency. Till that time, we hope that our men will be left at home to perform duties quite as essential as those of the battle-field.

There has been, so far as we know, no officer appointed to make the enrollment in this State, and we hope there will be none for the present. Until there is, let our people stay at home and cultivate their farms.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We learn that an idea has got abroad, that the University of North Carolina will be closed; and the President has received letters inquiring if this is likely to happen. He gives the story an emphatic negative, as we are glad to hear. The authorities, Trustees and Faculty, are determined not to follow the evil example of evacuating. They will keep their doors open whilst a single student is desirous to enter them. And long may those doors be open, and soon again may they be thronged with the hundreds who have of late years been accustomed to resort there.

By the way, the catalogue for the present Session has just been issued, from which it appears that the whole number of Students during the year has been 129, viz: Seniors, 28, Juniors 29, Sophomores 35, Freshmen 30, Partial Course 7. 92 of the whole are of North Carolina, 6 from Mississippi, 5 from Virginia, 4 each from Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee, 3 from Arkansas, 2 each from Alabama, Florida, and New Mexico, and 1 from Missouri.

At the ensuing Annual Commencement on the 1st Thursday in June, Wm. B. Rodman, Esq. of Washington, N. C., will deliver the Annual Address before the Societies, and Bishop Atkinson the Sermon before the graduating class.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—We learn from a gentleman who was in Goldsborough yesterday morning, that the body of Mr. T. R. Wardell, of this place, a member of Capt. Starr's Artillery Company, and Sergeant Major of the post at Fort Fisher, has been discovered near the negro house towards which his footsteps had been traced when missed about two weeks ago. There are, we understand, evident signs of his having been murdered.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—In the Observer of the 12th we copied some statements from the official paper at Raleigh as to the troops lately raised in North Carolina. The Standard says the official paper's figures should have been divided by two. It adds, however, that since their publication many companies have come in to swell the force.

The 54th Regiment was organized at Raleigh on the 17th inst. The Field Officers elect are: Colonel, John Wimbish, of Granville county; Lieut. Colonel, J. S. C. McDowell, of Burke; Major, K. M. Murchison, of Cumberland. Col. Wimbish is a graduate of West Point and has lately been in charge of a Camp of Instruction near Raleigh. Col. McDowell was a Lieutenant in the Burke Rifles of the Bethel Regiment. Maj. Murchison was Lieutenant in the Cumberland company of the 8th State Troops, (Col. Shaw's Regiment.)

The regiment is composed of the following companies:

Company A,	Capt. Ellis,	of Rowan county.
" B,	" J B Keibler,	of Burke.
" C,	" J Marshall Williams,	of Cum'land.
" D,	" James Rogers,	of Northampton.
" E,	" D W Parks,	of Wilkes.
" F,	" W P Watlington,	of Guilford.
" G,	" A H Martin,	of Wilkes.
" H,	" David S Cookerham,	of Yadkin.
" I,	" N B Hampton,	of Polk.
" K,	" J S Parham,	of Granville.

The 21st Regiment N. C. T., now in Ewell's Division of Jackson's army, in camp in Rockingham county, Va., has been re-organized. The field officers chosen are: Colonel, Capt. Thos. Settle of a Rockingham company in the 14th regiment; Lieut. Colonel, Capt. R. K. Pepper of the Stokes Mountain Boys, 21st N. C. T.; Major, Dr. Saunders Fulton, of Forsyth we think. The regiment is composed of the following companies:

Davidson Guards, Davidson, Capt. J. C. Hedgecock.
Townfork Invincibles, Stokes, Capt. H. S. Leigham.
Rockingham Invincibles, Rockingham, Capt. W. J. Pfohl.
Mountain Tigers, Surry, Capt. A. P. Shore.
Mountain Boys, Stokes, Capt. W. S. King.
Surry Marksmen, Surry, Capt. M. L. Patterson.
Forsyth Southrons, Forsyth, Capt. E. P. Miller.
Forsyth Rifles, Forsyth, Capt. Alex. Miller.
Dixie Boys, Guilford, Capt. W. A. Rankin.
Blue Ridge Riflemen, Surry, Capt. B. Y. Graves.

Two other companies formerly in this regiment, the Yadkin Grey Eagles and the Forsyth Greys, have been detached and now form a battalion of sharpshooters under command of Maj. R. W. Wharton.

The 17th regiment, we learn by letter from Raleigh this morning, was also re-organized on Saturday. Our correspondent writes:

"The 17th was captured at Hatteras and had been disbanded. W. F. Martin of Elizabeth City, the former Colonel, was elected Col. Capt. John C. Lamb of Martin Co., Lt Col. and Capt. Thos. H. Sharp of Hertford, Major. Col. Martin is a Lawyer of reputation, brother of the Adjutant General, was in the fight at Hatteras and taken prisoner. Lt. Col. Lamb has been a merchant at Williamston, was in the Regiment before and is Capt. in the Reg't now. Maj. Sharp has been a physician, was Capt. in the old Reg't and is Capt. now. Neither of them has a military education I believe. The companies are as follows:

A, Capt.	John C. Lamb,	Martin County.
B, "	James J. Leith,	Hyde "
C, "	Thos H. Sharp,	Hertford "
D, "	James M. Luke,	" "
E, "	John L. Swain,	Martin "
F, "	Geo. B. Daniel,	Granville "
G, "	Thos J. Norman,	Washington "
H, "	Stuart L. Johnson,	" "
I, "	John S. Dancy,	Edgecombe "
K, "	H. Wiswall,	Pitt "

The 55th will also organize next Monday 19th inst., and there are perhaps enough companies to form the 56th and probably more. The mail arrangements are badly managed here and persons writing to friends in the army cannot be too careful in directing, as there are constantly so many changes and similar names. It would be very proper thus: "John Smith, Company A, Capt. Ellis, 54th regiment, N. C. T. Col. Wimbish, Raleigh, N. C."

The other news items in our correspondent's letter had been put in type this morning just before his letter was handed to us, and press of news matter forces us reluctantly to omit the remainder of his letter.

Another Edgecomb Company.—Another company left this county on Monday last for Raleigh, under command of the following officers: John S. Dancy, Captain, A. J. M. Whitehead, 1st Lieut.; Wm. H. Powell 2d Lieutenant.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of 28 days, subject to the call of the President and a portion of the members if made before Nov. 1, 1862. If not made before that date, the adjournment is final. Previous to adjournment the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, the President, who feelingly responded. In the course of his address, Mr. Edwards again rebuked his party friends who have so senselessly clamored against the Convention. He said:

"Allow me, gentlemen, to refer for a moment only to the stirring times in which we have acted, and which are still in progress. Our *acts* will speak for themselves; they will tell the future historian to what record to look for *fidelity* in duty and patriotic *conservatism* in council; they will vindicate this body against the undeserved censures which are, with witless extravagance, aimed at it. It would, indeed, have been strange—we should have been derelict in the discharge of the grave duties devolved upon us, and even forfeited our own self-esteem, more precious than all else besides—had we pandered to the prejudices of the ignorant, or heeded the croakings of the discontented. Our duty was to our country, and that, I am persuaded, has been discharged in a spirit and with intentions that leave no sting behind, and which should commend our conduct to the favorable consideration of all men. We shall in good time, return to those who gave them the powers entrusted to us, unimpaired, and I verily believe unabused."

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—A meeting was held at Smithfield in Johnston county on the 10th inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Simon Godwin, Esq. presided, and W. H. Joyner, Esq. acted as Secretary. Dr. J. T. Leach, Dr. J. B. Beckwith, Wm. H. Sanders, Robert Massingill, L. Eldridge, Thos. D. Sneed and W. A. Smith were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. They reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The present condition of the State and of the country, growing out of the cruel and wicked war waged against us by the North, demands at the hands of the people the utmost vigilance and the securing of the wisest counsel, to prosecute the war successfully, and at the same time to guard the personal rights of the State, and to secure the most judicious and wise expenditure of the public treasure of the State; and whereas, at the approaching August election the people of North Carolina will be called upon to elect a Governor and members of the Legislature, and it behooves them to select their wisest, most judicious and most reliable men for those positions. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting of the citizens of Johnston, most heartily endorses the suggestion of the name of our distinguished fellow citizen, Wm. A Graham, of Orange, for the office of Governor, and we beg in behalf of the great interests of the State in this crisis, that he will not decline the nomination.

Resolved further, That this meeting desires to express, in addition to its approval of the name of Mr. Graham, its readiness to vote for such citizens as William W. Holden of Wake, John A. Gilmer of Guilford, Bedford Brown of Caswell, E. G Reade of Person, Col. Z. B Vance of Buncombe, and others who might be named, for the office of Governor, because of the confidence we repose in them, and their eminent fitness for the high position.

Speeches were made by Dr. Leach, W. H. Avera, L. R. Waddell and L. Eldridge; the resolutions were unanimously adopted; this and other papers requested to publish the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The 46th Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina was held in Chapel Hill last week, meeting on Wednesday morning and adjourning on Saturday morning. The attendance was not large, though sufficient to form a quorum for the transaction of business, which was not the case at Morganton last year.

The Constitution of the General Council of the Church in the Confederate States was ratified; and resolutions were adopted appropriate to the present condition of the country, which we will publish when we get a copy, probably in our next. The former officers were re-elected, and Delegates elected to the General Council.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BATTLE OF THE 5TH.—The official paper (at Raleigh) of the 17th inst. has been furnished with Col. McRae's report of the conduct and losses of his Regiment in the Battle near Williamsburg on the 5th inst. It came into our hands at a late hour, but we make space for it to the exclusion of much other matter prepared for this issue. It will be read with deep interest. The simple statement of facts given by Col. McRae, and the list of casualties annexed in Maj. Sinclair's report, tell how the Regiment fought and how it suffered. There needs no fancy writing to establish its heroism.

Capt. Benj. Robinson, mentioned in the report, is a son of Dr. R. W. Robinson of this town and commands the Fayetteville company, formerly Maj. Sinclair's.

The Adjutant is our old Peninsular friend and messmate, Lieut. Jas. C. McRae, a gallant gentleman, whose good conduct at the Battle of Bethel (when a private in the Independent Company of this town) won the commendation of Gen. Hill. He is a son of Col. John McRae of this place.

REPORT OF COL. D. K. McRAE, 5TH N. C. T.

HEAD QUARTERS, EARLY'S BRIGADE, May 10th, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, under your order, the casualties in the 5th N. C. regiment, commanded by me on the 5th, in the battle near Williamsburg.

About three o'clock, p. m., my regiment was formed in line of battle, composed of the 5th N. C. on the right; 23rd N. C., Col. Hoke, next; 38th Virginia, Lt. Col. Whittle, next, and 24th Virginia, Col. Terry, on the extreme left, with orders from Gen. Early to ascertain the position and charge a battery of the enemy, supposed to be stationed in the woods in our front. After the formation of the line we were moved forward by the direction of Major General D. H. Hill, with instructions to approach the enemy close, with trailed arms, without firing until close upon them. The line passed down into a marshy ravine, and my regiment formed itself in a dense undergrowth composed chiefly of pine which made the advance in line difficult. On the verge of the field beyond, I halted, and reformed the line and examined for the enemy's battery. Not seeing any indication of his presence, I advanced the line about 100 yards into the field, and as I did so a battery situated at a distance of 700 to 900 yards on the left opened upon us with shell I immediately changed the direction of the line so as to face towards this point and found that this battery was posted in a skirt of woods near a redoubt, around and on which there appeared to be *at least* a brigade of the enemy. As soon as I made this movement I found the line was broken, and I could nowhere see Col. Hoke with the 23d, or Lieutenant Colonel Whittle with the 38th Virginia. The approach to the battery was through an open field of soft earth without any cover for my troops, and feeling great anxiety, I despatched my Adjutant, Lieut. McRae, and Major P. J. Sinclair to Gen Hill, with a request to be informed what battery I was to charge. Major Sinclair returned with an answer that I was to charge the battery which opened on us, and do it quickly. I immediately put the line in motion, and the men sprang off at a rapid pace. About this time a regiment, which I found afterwards to be the 24th Virginia, Col. Terry, engaged the enemy at some three hundred yards to my left in front and drove him out of some houses towards his redoubt. Finding the 23d and 38th still absent, I saw the necessity of connecting my line with this regiment to support it, and at the same time to get the cover of the houses referred to. I ordered my line to advance obliquely to the left, and when I found my men advancing too rapidly, and not sufficiently obliquely, I ordered a halt, passed to the front of the line and urged my men to move less rapidly and press more sensibly to the left, and to compose them I ordered them to lie down. The enemy had now commenced to fire upon us with his rifles, which began to be fatal, and at this moment I observed Capt. Early, Gen. Early's Aid, some distance on my left, waving me on. I then pushed on. My color bearer was first struck down, then the flag was seized by his comrade, who fell immediately. A third took it and shared the same fate, when Capt. Benj. Robinson, of Co. A, carried it until the staff was shivered to pieces in his hand. Under this fire of grape from the battery, and vollies from the infantry, the regiment continued to advance until I found a slight shelter of a low fence within a hundred yards of the redoubt. The fire was terrific, and my men and officers were falling on every side, and the 24th Virginia, immediately on my left, was suffering in like proportion. I had delivered my first fire at about 190 yards and my men were now firing with effect upon a body of the enemy who were retreating into the redoubt. At this time Col. Terry fell upon my left, Lieut. Col. Hairston also, and the horse of my Major, Sinclair, had been killed under him. Lt. Col. Badham fell upon my right, and I found myself, with Maj. Maury, of the 24th Virginia, the only field officers remaining on horse. I had previously sent my Adj't to Gen. Hill announcing my loss and the danger of my position, earnestly begging reinforcements, but finding my forces too small, and the position fatally destructive, I did not wait his return, but ordered my command to fall off down the cover of the fence, and immediately afterwards I received an order to retreat. The charge upon the battery was not attended with success. I have no doubt it would have been, had the 23d North Carolina and the 38th Virginia participated in the assault. How heroically my officers and men endeavored to execute the charge entrusted to them, the list of casualties hereto appended will exhibit, and it is a matter of pride to the survivors, as it was of encouragement to all engaged, to know that their whole conduct was under the direction and immediate personal observation of their Major and Brig. General, the latter of whom fell while bravely leading the attack. All of my officers and men behaved with courage, and no discrimination can be made among them. My regiment is now so reduced as to be inefficient. I beg that it may be speedily supplied, and I ask you, General, in calling to the attention of the Department this regiment, to suggest that my first Lieutenants, who survived, may be assigned to the command of the companies who have lost their Captains by death, wounds and imprisonment, except in the case of Capt. H. C. Jones, who was wounded but escaped, and I hope will soon resume his command.

My Adjutant was with me throughout the fight, rendered me most valuable assistance, and his good conduct, I am sure, did not fail to attract your attention.

I beg to bring to your notice another instance of patriotic action, which merits reward. Mr. Nicholson C. Washington, a young gentleman of St. Louis, had volunteered as a private in my ranks, and on this occasion accompanied me as my Orderly on the field. He maintained his position by my side throughout, and delivered my orders along the line with coolness and precision.

I have the honor to be, very resp'y, your ob't servant,
D. K. McRAE, Col. 5th N. C.

CASUALTIES OF 5TH REGIMENT.

CAMP 5TH INFANTRY N. C. TROOPS, May 8th, 1862.

COL. D. K. McRAE,
Com. 3d Brigade, 4th Div. A. P.

Colonel: I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and missing officers and men of this regiment, engaged with the enemy at Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862.

Field and Staff.—Wounded, Lt Col John C Badham, Sergt Major John M Felton—2.

Company A.—Killed, 1st Lieut Wm S Boswell, 2d Lieut Wm T Anderson, Corp'l Newell, Privates Jas C Boswell, Nathan M Brady, Thos Carter, Geo Douglas, Simon W Fowler, Wm H Hargrove, Wm J Johnston, Andrew Massey, Mike McGlenn, Aaron Moore, Mike Mulligan, Jonathan H Nickers, Robt Overton, Sam'l A Rose, John Scott, John Stanley—19. Wounded, Serg't Jas H Marshall, Serg't James O Bryant, Serg't Stephen Reeves, Corp'l Benj W Ivey, Privates John W Atkinson, Wm B Autry, Pat Brannon, Stephen Butler, Thomas H Davis, Hally Johnson, John F T Pate, Joseph Brewer, Clem Carver, Wm Lanneghan, Jas Lovett, James W Monk, Silas Moore, Bright Moore, Noah Voncannon—19. Missing, Rob't Atkinson, Andrew Jackson Smith, David Watkins, L J Lockany—4.

Company B.—Killed, Serg't John F Cross, Corp'l Wm C Taylor, Privates Calvin Hayes, Albert Knight, Wm S T Nickson, Edward N Willie—6. Wounded, Lt S B Maloney, Serg't Charles E Riddick, Corp'l James T Spence, Privates L J Roundtree, Wm H Willie, Whit Clark, Ed Holden, Jos Harrold, Wm J Moodie, Willie Savage, Levi Worrel, J N Benton—12. Missing, Rich'd Harrold, Jos Hays, Thos Hofler, Thos Howell, Wm H Hare, David A Jordan, Jno R Langston, Robt Taylor, M Savage, Wm H Polson, Wm M Riddick, Wm Smith—12.

Company C.—Killed, Grey T Goodwin, Jas R Hughes, C Pilkinton, Wright S Rains, James B Strickland—5. Wounded, Capt Mullins, Lt Cuthbert, Lt Moore, Serg't Jackson Rains, James M Tomlinson, Jas W Eason, Corp James H Hinnant, Privates Blake Adams, Kedar Brown, Jesse Crawford, Ashley Creech, Wm Durham, Simon Gaines, Elbert Johnson, Walter H Moore, Stephen Pilkinton, George R Pool, Willis H Smith—18. Missing, Levi Ratten, Geo Collins, Wm C Johnson, Jno F Strickland, David Wadkins, Wm C Wells.—6.

Company D.—Killed, Serg't R W Fulford, Privates J Campbell, J Grey, R H Jones, R Morss, W M Moore, J Robinson, J Raynor, C Wiggins and J Hood—10. Wounded, Capt J Brookfield, Lieut R R Grant, Serg't Dogett, T Ellerson, A Finch, J Horseans, J Miller, J Conner, W Causey—9. Missing, Corp'l E Dogett, F A Bangert, J Guilford, J A Phillips, W Rodgers, J Sping—6.

Company E.—Killed, Capt S B West, Privates Jas Bassinger, R Morriss, Thos Dickens—4. Wounded, Serg't Henly, John Bassinger, Wm Bassinger, H M Brown, D E Clodfelter, Sam'l Fight, Pat Hickerty, Geo Long, John Murray, C C Newsome, Francis O'Donnell, Jessee Parks, Josl Sloop and Jonathan Graham—14. Missing, John Boyle, Pat Cunningham, C S Corble and John Gillespie—4.

Company F.—Killed, Capt Lanett, Aaron Hughes, and John H Manning—3. Wounded, Lieut Jos S Hays, Peyton A Perry, Wm T Stone, John Atkins, Charton Hobbs, Arch Hunneycutt, O Pierce, Jos T Williams, Wm Brown—9. Missing, Jas F Garnett, Reuben L Keter, Jas E Hughes, Jos F Holleman, Isaac W Miller, D L Godwin, Geo W Clark, Henderson Newbern and David Lyons—9.

Company G.—Killed, Lieut W H Lyons—1. Wounded, Lieut John P Clark, Serg'ts Chas O'Neal, Jas E Batts, Davis Kirby, Corp'l H D Barnes, Privates Benj Pitman, Henry Darden, Thos Price, Jos L Petteway and Jos Robins—10. Missing, Corp'ls Jas Ross, Stephen Walston, Reuben Ross, Privates Dan'l Baker, Emerson B Bottoms, Mark B Nolley, Nathan Owens, Wm Rapee, Jos Willifred, Rufus Watson, Jos White—11

Company H.—Killed, Wm. Fanny, Jos. Landing, R. Lee, Wm. Pierce Jesse Umphert—5. Wounded, Jas. C. Goodman, P. H. Holt, Wm. F. Benton, Jethro Banch, Miles Eure, Exum Green and J. B. Ralph—7. Missing, Benton Jones, J. R. Powell, Thos. Jones, Thomas Blanchard, John Crawford, J. B. Harrold, Risah Jones, John Lilly and Trotman Spivey—9.

Company I.—Killed, Sam'l T. Snow, 1st Lieut., Lieut. James H. Wammack, John Christie—3. Wounded, Captain John W. Lea, Serg't James E. Robinson, Serg't John C. Quarles, Corp'l Harralston, Privates F. P. Benton, John T. Murray, H. C. Hubbard, John Meadows, Stephen Ward, Wm. H. H. Garrett, Thomas B. Travis—11. Missing, 1st Serg't Wm. P. Chandler, Privates Thos. B. Turner, Wm. B. Slade, John Herbert, R. M. Hamlett, John Hamlett, Thos. J. Johnston, John J. Scott, Wm. D. Saunders and Iverson McKinney—10.

Company K.—Wounded, Capt. Ham. C. Jones, Jr., Privates Eller, Phillips and Sikes—4. Missing, Corp'l Corble, Privates Martin Butler, Cohen, Brengle, Fink, Heileg, M. Quinn, Robinson, Steikleith and Mike Watson—10.

Total number engaged, commissioned officers 24, non-commissioned officers 64, men 341.

Total killed,	56
Total wounded,	115
Total missing,	81
Aggregate loss, killed, wounded, and missing,	252

Owing to the fact that the Regiment was under your immediate command upon the day of battle, I refrain from any remarks.

I have the honor to be, Col., your ob't servant,
P. J. SINCLAIR, Maj. Com'd'g Reg't.

LIEUT. WILLIAM T. ANDERSON.—The community was greatly gratified on Friday by a correction of the report of the death of this young officer. His Captain, whose letter announcing his death was published in the last Observer, telegraphed from Richmond on Friday, that a paroled prisoner brought information that Lieut. Anderson was alive, in the hands of the enemy, and likely to recover.

Col. McRae's report, received since the above was in type, we are rejoiced to see, corrects the Whig's statement as to Capt. Henry C. Mullins. He is wounded, not killed.

P. S. Just as we are going to press a letter from a friend, an officer in Col. McRae's Regiment, has been handed to us by a servant returned from the Peninsula. The letter is dated May 11. We make the following extracts:—

"You know that many will at once, before waiting to hear the particulars, say that Col. McRae's impetuosity sacrificed his men; but I assure you it is not so. He was obeying orders from first to last, under the eye of his superior officers."

"We continue to believe that many of the officers and men of our regiment who were supposed to be killed were only wounded and taken prisoners."

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—About the first of the month there went the rounds of the papers a paragraph from the Quincy (Florida) Dispatch, stating, on the authority of the Captain of a Spanish vessel, that the independence of the Confederate States had been formally recognized by Spain. The Dispatch of the 7th inst. has a renewal of the story. The Captain of the vessel (which had been blown up near Tampa after an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade) is stated to have arrived at Quincy, and to have in his possession a Cadiz (Spain) paper of a recent date, in which it was stated that our independence had been recognized by the Spanish Government. That our Commissioner, Mr. Rost, was officially received at Madrid as the representative of the Confederate States Government, and that a Commissioner had been accredited to our Government, and was now on his way hither.

If there were any truth in the story, we should doubtless have had ere this official knowledge of it.

The Savannah Republican of Friday adds another to the various and conflicting speculations with regard to the late visit of the French Minister to Richmond. Its account is derived, it says, "from a source higher perhaps than any from which the various rumors afloat have been drawn," and amounts to this: M. Mercier was sent to Richmond by the French Emperor to negotiate a peace between North and South. The Emperor's plan was to refer all the troubles to the ballot, as was done in Italy some years ago. The North justifies the war by an allegation that a majority of the people of the Confederate States are still loyal to the U. S. Government; the South denies it; let then, the Emperor says, each State decide freely and without compulsion, by ballot, with which nation it will go. The Republican is advised that our Government is ready to agree but that the Lincoln Government declines to accede to this plan. A Steamer in waiting at once carried M. Mercier's dispatch to this effect to France, and it is thought not improbable that Napoleon will take some decided step with regard to the war as soon as he receives it.

The Savannah Republican is an excellent paper, and not at all given to seusations, so we give the story for what it is worth—not a great deal in our opinion. The French paper in New York, the Courier des Etats Unis, is more likely to be well informed, and it says that the visit of M. Mercier was to "learn for himself the condition of affairs, and the direction in which they tend, especially in what nearly or remotely concerns French interests. If the word 'reconnoissance' can be applied outside of military movements, the general object of his visit may be defined as a 'diplomatic reconnoissance.'"

MR. SEWARD MAKES MORE PROMISES.—The U. S. Secretary of State has long been engaged in befooling the Governments of Europe, so deeply interested in the conflict between the North and the South. Some time since he promised them that cotton should be forthcoming whenever it was needed. There was no occasion for foreign interference; in its own good time, which should also be a time that would meet foreign wants, the Yankee Government would raise the blockade, and France and England be plentifully supplied with cotton. The good time has come. The great cotton market of the South and the world has fallen. And Mr. Seward has given official notice to foreign Governments "that a collector has been appointed by the President for New Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which are now closed by the blockade."

Very "limited" indeed will be the shipments from New Orleans. Every bale of cotton in the city was burned before its fall, and not one was left on the rivers within reach of the invaders. The "Collector" of New Orleans will have an easy time. So will the "Collectors" in the other ports to be opened. If there were not patriotism enough in the South to destroy the cotton, there is sense sufficient. The owners lose no more by burning it than they would by leaving it to be stolen; and the yankees class cotton as a "contraband," and, whenever they can, steal it as they do the other "contrabands."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Corinth.—MOBILE, Ala. May 15.—The Advertiser's special dispatches from Corinth state that skirmishing had continued throughout the day without results of importance on either side. The Confederates to-day captured one hundred and fifty beeves. The advance of the Confederates had captured seventy Federals near Paris, Tenn.

There is nothing new in warlike movements this evening. The enemy still hesitates in his threatened advance.

Sixty-one paroled prisoners were sent off to-day. An escort which went with them found the Federal pickets within four miles of Corinth.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, May 16.—The city is very quiet to-day. The Federal gun-boats have gone down James river below City Point.

Capt. Morgan Nearly Caught.—MOBILE, May 16.—A dispatch from Nashville to the Republican says that Morgan had a narrow escape at Carthage, northeast of Nashville, on the Cumberland river, with twenty of his men, the remaining one hundred and eighty being made prisoners.

Disaffection among the Federals.—A gentleman from Middle Tennessee assures us that the report that an entire Federal regiment stationed at Nashville laid down their arms and refused to do duty any longer, is true. They entered the service to fight "for the Union." As soon as they learned they were deceived, they concluded to quit, and did. The regiment was immediately disbanded and the men sent North for fear the defection might spread. It is confidently believed the Federals will evacuate Nashville in a short time.

Athens (Tenn.) Post.

The Yankees Shell Darien.—Two of the Yankee steamers, which have for some time been lying at Doboy, about ten miles below Darien, Georgia, went up to Darien on Friday morning about daylight, and opened fire with shell and shot on the town, which is partially deserted by the inhabitants. Their shot passed through several of the houses, and their shell tore up the ground in many places, but injured no one.

From Europe.—Mobile, May 16.—European intelligence has been received up to the 27th ult. The London Times considers the check to the Federal advance at Shiloh equivalent to a Confederate victory, and finds in it confirmation of its opinion that the military difficulties of the North had just begun—with the attempted invasion of the Cotton States.

The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition.

The London Times speculates on the prospective fate of the negro population of the South, and in any result of the war, sees for them only slavery, extermination or extinction.

A weekly journal, established to advocate the Confederate cause, will soon make its appearance in London.

The Times, of 23d ult., says that the battle of Shiloh has given ground for far more apprehension than hope in the North.

NORTHERN NEWS.—The Richmond papers contain very long details of the news from the North of which a synopsis was given in the last Observer. They generally relate to the late battles on the Peninsula, claiming in all cases complete victories for the Yankee arms. The Northern papers and letter writers are greatly puzzled to account for the movements of Gen. Johnston. Upon the whole they conclude that he intends to evacuate Virginia.

The Herald has a letter from Fredericksburg from which it appears that the Yankees met with no very flattering reception from either citizens or "contrabands." The men of Fredericksburg, says the writer, stare defiantly, or turn their backs. The women turn up their noses, or laugh derisively, and the children exclaim, "I see a Yankee!" "There goes a Yankee!" "Some of the slaves," he adds, who left when our forces first advanced to Falmouth, have returned home, declaring the road to freedom not so smooth as they anticipated, and preferring their customary easy labor to uncertain gains and the absence or the care of those to whom they have been wont to look for assistance."

Quite a number of captures of Southern vessels are reported. On April 26th, the Schr. Active, with cargo of salt, coffee, &c., and the Schr. Belle with salt, pepper and soap. On the 19th the Schr. Wave, with 39 bales cotton, and the steamer Ella Warley with arms and a very valuable assorted cargo. On the 26th the Schr. Mersey, with salt, coffee, soap, drugs, &c., and on the 30th the schr. Maria with salt, cigars and cotton cards.

U. S. 6 per cents were quoted in New York on the 10th at 101¾; North Carolina 71¾ to 72; Tennessee 58¼; Virginia 58 to 59.

MARYLAND.—A gentleman, whose late position in Maryland enables him to speak knowingly of public sentiment in that State, has arrived at Richmond and informed the Dispatch of the political condition of that unfortunate State. Maryland, he says, is with and for the South; only the forced non-action of her Legislature, the presence of armed Yankees, and the guns of three forts threatening the demolition of her fair city of Monuments, prevents a spontaneous and universal expression of the popular will. There *was* a "Union" sentiment throughout the State upon the passage of the emancipation act for the District of Columbia; but with the ratification of that unconstitutional measure it virtually disappeared. The Yankee authorities in Maryland know how much "Unionism" is left in that State, however little knowledge of it there may be elsewhere. Said Gen. Dix (the Yankee Dictator in Maryland) in reply to Seward's instructions particularly enjoining upon him the importance of protecting the "patriotic Union sentiments of the people"—"First send me a very fine telescope to discover it. There are not one hundred professed Union residents of the city I would trust in an emergency."

The Yankee Navy Captains at New Orleans.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes a long and particular account of the New Orleans disaster. In it occurs the following statement as to the antecedents of the two higher officers in the Yankee naval force:—

"David G. Farragut was born in Tennessee, and is now about 60 years of age. He has been twice married, both times to Southern ladies. His first wife was a resident of New Orleans, his second of Norfolk. At the commencement of the sectional difficulties he was a strong secessionist. Of Capt. Bell I know nothing more than that he is a North Carolinian by birth, and was, like his superior officer, a violent disunionist at the beginning of the war."

A New Arm.—We understand that Mr. Froelich, of the Confederate Arms Factory, in this place, proposes to bring to the attention of the Confederate Government a new and efficient weapon in the form of a thirty-six shooter Rifled Revolver, capable of doing accurate and efficient service at a distance of 1,400 yards, and throwing a ball of three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It is to be carried on a light wagon, drawn by one horse, the whole, gun included, managed by one man. The wagon is to have a bullet-proof shield of sheet-iron in the form of a triangle, to defend the man and horse, when in action, from the shots of the enemy's sharpshooters Loop-holes in the screen will give room for the firing of the gun, which can be moved in any direction.

The Revolver may have either one barrel or any larger number, as may be deemed advisable. It will be fitted with a sight or "loop" like that on the Swiss rifle, and will be well adapted to out-post or picket duty, from its long range, accuracy of fire, number of shots and protection of gunner.—*Wil Journal, 17th inst.*

Salt.—Wagons are passing through this place daily on their way to the Virginia Salt Works. One of the wagoners informed us he paid one dollar per bushel, and was only allowed at the rates of ten bushels (500 lbs.) for a two-horse wagon.—*Salem Press, 17th inst.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Lieut. ANCRUM B. BURR to Mrs. JANE JOHNSON.

In Johnston county, on the 14th inst., by Julius C. Eason, Esq., Mr. JAMES BREECE of Cumberland, to Miss JOHNNIE C. BLACKMAN, youngest daughter of Powell Blackman, Esq., of Johnston.

In Moore county, at the bride's father's, by the Rev. Wm. Phillips, WM. GOLDSTON, of Randolph county, to Miss MARY A. CAMPBELL, daughter of Matthew G. Campbell.

At the residence of Wm. Bramble, in this county, on the 10th inst., by A. A. McCaskill, Esq. Dr. MECHACK HALES to Miss TALITHA MACLEMORE.

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th inst., of consumption, Mrs. SUSAN J. BRUFF, wife of Mr. John K Bruff, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place at the Methodist Church this afternoon at 4½ o'clock. Friends and the public are invited to attend.

In Carthage, April

WAR NEWS.

Occupation of Norfolk by the Federals—A Great Panic in the City.—RICHMOND, May 12.—We have important intelligence from Norfolk. The evacuation of that city by our forces has now been completed; but it appears that although the work of evacuation has been in progress for a week, the city was at last surprised.

On Saturday morning it was announced that the enemy had landed in large force (it was said 10,000) at Ocean View, and that their advance was already near the suburbs of the city. The whole population of the city was thrown into a state of the greatest confusion and dismay. It is said that an attempt was made to hold the enemy in check by a small portion of our artillery, while the last of the stores were being removed and the Navy-Yard was being fired.

As the last train, filled with frightened women and children, passed over the Elizabeth river the bridge over that stream was blown up.

It is not known to what point our forces lately evacuating Norfolk have fallen back; but it is supposed that the bulk of them will be withdrawn from the south side of the James, and that immediate measures will be taken for the destruction of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, which being built to the extent of many miles on lines of piles through marshy districts, may be destroyed in such a way that the enemy cannot repair its connections.

It is believed that all of our troops, arms, ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary's stores were safely removed. But we regret to hear that the Confederate loss at the Gosport Navy Yard has been immense. An employee in the yard ever since the war commenced, estimates the loss there at six millions or more. A large quantity of very valuable machinery, and some $200,000 worth of copper have been left to the enemy. All the buildings that could be destroyed, were fired and consumed. Some of them being fire proof, could not be so destroyed. The Dry Dock, one of the most costly and perfect establishments of its kind, probably in the world, was blown up. This Dock is said to have cost $5,000,000, and required several years for its construction.

It is a matter of universal regret that the gunboats, which had just been completed and received their armament and stores, were burnt. These could easily have been carried to Richmond, passing to the mouth of James river under the protection of the Merrimac. Four other gunboats, on the stocks, and unfinished, were also consigned to the flames. The splendid transport Wm. Selden and a number of smaller steamers, tugs, etc., were all burnt.

PETERSBURG, May 12.—The startling intelligence of the destruction of the iron-clad Merrimac yesterday morning, was brought to this city last night, by passengers from Suffolk. The news is almost incredible—and we earnestly hope may prove untrue. It is stated that the vessel was set fire to on Saturday night, and the crew made their escape to Suffolk. Yesterday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, the pride of the Confederate Navy was blown to atoms by the terrible explosion of her magazine. Gentlemen who came up last night, state this to be undoubtedly true, and we also understand that several of the Merrimac's crew came up. This is the most unpleasant piece of intelligence we have yet heard. The Merrimac was looked upon as impregnable, and as affording ample protection to James river.

The Startling Intelligence Confirmed.—At a late hour last night we ascertained beyond all doubt, that the above intelligence is certainly correct. The chief pride and reliance of the Southern Confederacy, and the terror of the yankee navy, was blown to atoms yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, by direction of the Confederate authorities. Does the history of the world furnish a parallel to this stupendous piece of folly? We think not. The Merrimac was provisioned for a crew of 350 men twelve months, loaded with coal to her fullest capacity, carried the most powerful armament known to modern warfare, and was perfectly invulnerable to the combined attacks of the whole yankee fleet. What that fleet could not hope to do has been accomplished by the Confederates.—*Express.*

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th has gathered from a gentleman who was on board, the following particulars of the Virginia's last days:

It had been determined that the Virginia, after the evacuation of Norfolk, should be brought into the James. Com. Tatnall, her commander, was requested by Gen. Huger to protect him on the water side while he remained in Norfolk, with the promise that 20 hours' notice of the time of the intended evacuation should be given. The Virginia accordingly lay at Sewell's point. The treachery of Byers, who carried over the Confederate tug-boat A. C. White, to the enemy, revealed also the dismantled condition of Norfolk, and precipitated the coming of Wool's troops and the departure of ours. The evacuation was thus effected not only without the promised notice to Com. Tatnall, but he was not aware of it until it was completed.

Com. Tatnall now, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, had to choose between two courses. The one was to brave Fortress Monroe and the large fleet there, (including the Monitor and other iron-clads,) and attempt to enter York river—the other was to carry out the purpose of entering the James.

The latter still seemed the most eligible, and was determined upon. Meanwhile, difficulties had interposed. The treachery of Byers had caused the enemy to send gunboats up the James the same day. They were also fully aware of the intentions of the Virginia, and prepared to obstruct them.

The pilots required that the Virginia should be lightened so as to reduce her draught from 22 feet to 18. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night the crew set about this heavy work. The ship was thereby raised out of the water so as to expose her woodwork, her rudder and propeller. She was therefore left in no condition for fighting. Hence her escape up the James required that she should make the trip that night. At this condition of things the pilots interposed to say that the westerly winds had so reduced the water in the river, and such was the lowness of the tide that they could not undertake to carry the vessel up the James. Why they reserved this communication to such an hour needs explanation.

The condition of the ship was now such as to render the other course at first entertained, as an alternative, a simple folly. Nothing remained in the judgment of her commander but to destroy her.

At two o'clock on Saturday night, she was run ashore near Craney Island, and the crew commenced debarking in two small boats. At three they were all on land, and commenced their march to Suffolk. On leaving they fired the Virginia. At five she blew up with a tremendous explosion. The crew bent their course towards Suffolk, 22 miles distant, which point they reached on Sunday afternoon. Some of them have arrived in our city.

The Virginia was provisioned for one month; and but for the course induced by the pilots, might have remained longer afloat, and taken the chances of escaping or hewing her way through the enemy's fleet. But the offer to take her up the James if the draught were reduced to 18 feet, caused the virtual dismantling of the ship for all purposes; and when it was then declared that the low stage of the water rendered it impossible to bring her up with the despatch requisite under the circumstances, the escape of her crew from the fast inclosing lines of the enemy, who were already at Pig's Point, allowed no waste of time in her destruction. Strict inquiry will doubtless be made into the combination of circumstances that constrained this painful necessity. So far as fault shall be discovered any where, it must be *rigorously punished*. So far as the result is due to those accidents which make up so large a part of war, we must submit with equanimity.

But as we are at present circumstanced, the loss of the Virginia need not disturb us much. Practically it is of small import; for we had already washed our hands of the water. The closure of the James below Richmond, is all that we were expecting of the Virginia. It may be effected without her, perfectly and completely. We can imagine no deeper disgrace than will overtake our engineers and our authorities generally, if they fail in this. The people are ready to bestow their labor in unlimited amount at the call of government. A narrow, crooked stream, with high banks, affords admirable opportunity for the employment of obstructions, batteries, sharpshooters, etc. Let the fate of the Virginia give renewed energy to the preparations which are still progressing, and the loss will be repaired.

The Petersburg Express says, "it was determined to destroy her, and steps were immediately taken to consummate the deed. Her roof, already covered with tallow and other fatty matter, was saturated with oil, and her decks also received a copious supply of the same material. Her crew, numbering 350, were then safely disembarked in small boats, and ten men detailed to apply the torch. This was accomplished by laying small trains of powder from each port to various parts of the ship, which upon being ignited, speedily enveloped the noble vessel in a sheet of flame. The waters were brilliantly illuminated for miles, but not a boat's crew from any of the Federal vessels dared approach the burning mass to extinguish the fire and secure the prize. She continued to burn until 4 o'clock, when the fire reached her magazine and caused an explosion which shook the earth at Suffolk, 32 miles distant, and sent her enormous guns and nine hundred tons of iron plating flying in the air to a height of three or four hundred feet.

"The plates, heated to a cherry red, we are told, presented an awful but magnificent sight. A moment or two more, the flying fragments fell into the water, and all that remained of the most formidable war vessel ever constructed, was her charred and burning hull. We can well imagine the fiendish delight with which our enemies chuckled over this annihilation of what had been to them a "rod of terror," since the 6th of March last, and how soundly Gen. Wool must have slept for the first time since the terrible havoc of that memorable day."

Latest from Portsmouth.—We have intelligence from Portsmouth as late as Sunday 10 a. m. Up to that hour our informant states, that Confederate flags were flying all over the city, but that the gridiron banner was nowhere to be seen. All the cotton and naval stores of every description, were burnt, and the tobacco was placed beyond the reach of the invaders, by knocking the ends from the boxes, and pitching them into the Elizabeth. The people generally submitted to this execution of the government's orders without a murmur. We heard of but one or two instances where objection was interposed, and in these the Provost Marshal quickly settled matters by the aid of an armed force. The destruction of the Navy Yard and all the buildings, including stores, timber, etc. was complete.

We are again assured by those likely to know, that nothing of value in either the Quartermaster or Commissary's Department at Norfolk was left to the invaders. Here, as in Portsmouth, the cotton, etc., was all burnt. It is stated by a hundred or more persons that a man in Norfolk, a well known dealer in West India fruit, before the blockade, was hung by order of the military authorities for his outspoken sympathy with the Lincoln cause; and that a man recently employed in the Navy Yard named Mahone was shot through the head for a similar offence.

The proprietor of the Day Book, Mr. Hathaway, has determined to remain in Norfolk and publish the Day Book, if the Lincoln authorities will permit. He will now be enabled to procure the late Northern news without trouble.—*Pet. Ex., 13th.*

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, May 13.—We learn that President Davis and General Lee went down yesterday to our line of defence on the Chickahominy.

PETERSBURG, May 13.—A couple of gentlemen from the army of the Peninsula, who reached Richmond Monday afternoon, state that McClellan's army was just this side of New Kent Court House on the morning of that day, and Gen. Johnston's forces were but three miles ahead, hotly pressed by the Yankees. It was thought that Gen. Johnston was endeavoring to reach a point on the Chickahominy, known as Bottom's Bridge, but nine miles distant, where he would make a stand. If the supposition be correct, the great trial of strength between the two armies, cannot be well deferred much longer.

Bottom's Bridge in New Kent county is on the main stage road between Williamsburg and Richmond, and but fifteen miles from the latter city. The country in the immediate vicinity is admirably adapted for a battle field, and one in which cavalry and artillery can be used most advantageously. It is also in easy marching distance of Richmond, and our forces can be reinforced from the capital as rapidly as may be required by any emergency which may occur. But should the uncertainties of battle throw the scale against the Confederates at Bottom's Bridge, another advantageous position is presented at Boar Swamp, in Henrico county, six miles West of the Bridge, and nine from Richmond. The latter is possibly the best position, and while a show of fight may be made at Bottom's Bridge, it is not unlikely the great struggle will occur at the Swamp.—*Express.*

Jackson's Victory.—The following is from Gov. Letcher's correspondent, A. W. Harman:

"STAUNTON, May 10.—Gen. Jackson dispatches that we have gained a brilliant victory. The enemy are in full flight and hotly pursued. Our loss is 40 killed and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss is very heavy. They left their dead and wounded on the field."

"STAUNTON, May 10.—The enemy's loss at McDowell's was 400 killed and wounded. In their flight they burned all of their baggage and wagons, our forces pursuing them closely."

From Southwestern Virginia—Another Victory.—An official dispatch was received by Gen. Lee yesterday from Gen. Heth, stating that the Confederate troops had repulsed the enemy in the neighborhood of Giles Court-House. The contents of the dispatch are, in brief, that about sunrise Saturday morning we had attacked the enemy's forces and dispersed them. No particulars are given.—*Examiner, 12th.*

The Lynchburg Virginian says of this affair: "We are reliably informed that intelligence reached this city Saturday night, from Newbern, that our forces attacked the enemy near Giles C. H., and succeed in routing them, capturing thirty horses, and recapturing the stores that fell into the possession of the enemy when our forces evacuated Giles C. H. We were unable to ascertain the number of killed or wounded on either side."

The Battle at Corinth.—RICHMOND, May 14.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department.

"CORINTH, May 9.—To Gen. S. Cooper: We attacked the enemy to-day and drove him from his position several miles.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Further Details from Corinth.—AUGUSTA, GA., May 12, 1862.—The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent of the 10th inst., says: All is quiet here (Corinth,) to-day. It is believed the enemy is slowly advancing on our lines by three routes.

The Morning News says that a Confederate picket of five men captured a barge with fifteen Yankees, at White Marsh Island below Savannah on Sunday, (yesterday.)

The Montgomery Advertiser of this morning, says that the Navy Yard and other property at Pensacola has been blown up and burned by the Confederates.

From Fort Pillow—A Success on the Water.—Dispatches have been received in this city, which are supposed to be reliable, stating that one of our steam rams in the vicinity of Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, had sunk one of the mortar boats of the enemy and two of his gunboats.—*Ib.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Monitor and four of the Enemy's vessels in the River.—RICHMOND, May 14.—Information was received by the government last night, and communicated to the press, that the Monitor and four other vessels had ascended the river to the neighborhood of City Point, and were slowly making their way up. Two of the four vessels were wooden men-of-war, and it was not known whether the others were iron-clad or not. It appears that the enemy's vessels followed closely in the wake of the Northampton, which had been (so inopportunely for us) sent down Sunday under a flag of truce with a lot of released Yankee prisoners, and which on its return trip, answered excellently well to pilot the enemy up the river.—*Examiner.*

The Petersburg Express gives an account of their trip as far as City Point, ten miles from Petersburg:—The vessels came directly up heading for City Point. Our pickets at the Point perceived the intentions and nearness of the gunboats, fired the depots and warehouses at the Point, and left on an engine for this city. Several hundred hogsheads of tobacco and many other valuables were consumed.

An engine was sent down about three p. m., for the purpose of reconnoitering, and it was discovered that the Hessians had landed, but in what force could not be ascertained. They also had out their pickets in the direction of Petersburg, a distance of two miles.

The Very Latest.—The latest from City Point is, that after landing a few officers and portions of their crew, who cavorted about for awhile and appeared to be on the best terms with a contraband or two who condescended to speak to them, the party re-embarked, and steamed up the river, with the prows of their vessels pointing Richmondwards.

From Gen. Jackson's Command.—RICHMOND, May 14.—Reliable information from the command of Gen. Jackson states that the fragment of Millroy's army, which escaped destruction at the battle of Sutlington Hill, had been reinforced by Fremont with four additional regiments, and had taken position four miles north of Franklin, in Pendleton county. The advance of Gen. Jackson's army was six miles south of that point, and still advancing on the enemy. It is thought a battle was imminent yesterday.—*Dispatch.*

From General Beauregard.—RICHMOND, May 14.—Official dispatches, received yesterday, from General Beauregard, state that the scouts from Oceola say, that the enemy's gunboats at Mound City and Carondolet ran aground to prevent sinking. One pilot and seventeen men killed. Gen. B. thinks the report reliable. There has been no firing from the enemy since yesterday morning. Their mortar boats have all been towed out of range. The river defence men are greatly elated, and feel confidence in their boats.—*Enquirer.*

From Corinth—The Enemy Advancing.—MOBILE, May 13.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 12th, says that the enemy are drawing nearer upon our right, centre and left, as if for a general advance upon our position. The weather is dry and hot.

On the 9th Colonel Woodward, with the First Kentucky cavalry and a detachment of Texas Rangers, attacked the Federals at Elk river, killed several, captured two captains, two lieutenants, forty-three privates and eight negroes. The Confederate loss was five killed, including Captain Harris of the Rangers, and seven wounded. This is official.

The Bombardment of the Forts below New Orleans.—MOBILE, May 13.—The Register says it has been informed by naval officers that the steamer Pensacola, with four hundred persons aboard, the steamer Tennessee and two mortar boats were sunk in the fight at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The Federal loss was about one thousand killed. The Confederate loss is estimated at thirty-five killed and fifteen wounded. A large amount of powder and other property was saved from Forts Pike and Macomb.

The Yankee Rule in New Orleans.—RICHMOND, May 14.—The following is a copy of a dispatch received today by the Secretary of State:

CAMP MOORE, LA., May 18

Hon. J. P. Benjamin:

Gen. Butler, on the 11th, took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person in keeping of the Consulate, and took from him the key of the vault. In the vault were eight hundred thousand dollars transferred by Citizens' Bank to the Hopes (of Amsterdam) to pay interest on bonds.

Butler also took possession of the office of the French and Spanish Consuls in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. The French Consul went on board the steamer Milan and had not returned on Sunday morning. It is said the guard has been removed from the office of the French and Spanish Consuls.

He has also seized the Canal Bank and Samuel Smith's banking house.

He has issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, and promised to distribute among the poor a thousand barrels of beef and sugar captured in New Orleans. He is recruiting in New Orleans, and the poor will soon be starving.

The enemy sent a force up to Bonnet Carie, marched through the swamp, and destroyed the railroads.

Important Movement at Cumberland Gap.—A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville on the 5th inst., says: "I have it from good authority that our forces have already commenced entering Kentucky at Cumberland Gap. Day before yesterday 1800 reached Cumberland Ford, in Kentucky. Gen. Kirby Smith is at the head of our column. This shows a new programme."

Pet. Express, 14th.

From the Lower Valley.—RICHMOND, May 14.—We noticed yesterday the arrival of two citizens of Jefferson county, who had succeeded in flanking the Yankee pickets and made their way safely to the Confederate lines. The accounts they give of Federal outrages in that locality are such as to arouse the slumbering vengeance of every patriot, and to quicken into life and vitality the dormant energies of those who would obtain freedom without sacrifice. We sincerely hope that Richmond may be spared the fate of the rich Valley of Virginia, and to avert it we invoke the aid and hearty co-operation of her citizens in every measure advanced for the resistance of the cruel and wicked aggressors who seek our subjugation and destruction.

In Jefferson and adjoining counties a thorough system of pillage has been inaugurated, and not enough is left the people for their comfortable sustenance. Negroes, whether willing or unwilling, are forced away from the protection of their owners, and made to do duty by their Northern task-masters. Incidents of more than heathen atrocity are related but we will not disgust our readers with a narration of the most diabolical of these.

A short time before our informants effected their escape, a party of marauders went out to the fine residence of Col. Braxton Davenport, one mile west of Charlestown, and deliberately attempted to take his life in his own yard, and it was only through the intervention of his own negroes that he was saved from death. Not a day passes that similar, and in some instances more horrible outrages are not committed. From one farmhouse to another, the plundering is kept up, and only two horses are left to each farm, no matter what its size may be. The meat-houses are broken open, and their contents taken to feed the hireling oppressor. Four hundred pounds of bacon is all that is left to each family, and whether large or small they must regard it as their means of subsistence until the day of their deliverance.

Amid all this oppression, we are happy to record that the people remain true to their Southern allegiance, and hopeful of the day-dawn of their deliverance. Indeed, some who have heretofore been looked upon with suspicion, are open and undisguised in their denunciation of the acts of the Federal soldiery, sanctioned by their officers. It is said that several of this class of citizens swear that they will never, under any circumstances, consent to a re-union with the Northern Puritans.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

COTTON YARN.

No. 19 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm. It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.

Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 24. 94 4mpd

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.

LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Wilmington, N. C.

March 7 6-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos 1, 2 and 3.

" WHITE FISH.

" HERRING, &c &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,

South-side Hay Street.

Oct 1, 1860. 57-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WORTH, WIGHTMAN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As two of the firm are in the Army, it is hoped that all those indebted to the concern will come forward and settle their accounts at once. J. A. Worth will be found at the old stand, and will use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

JOS. A. WORTH,

G. W. WIGHTMAN,

JNO. H. ROBINSON.

March 19. 9-3m

Notice to Tanners.

500 HEAVY HIDES, for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1862. 8tf

For Sale.

TEN sacks good Rio COFFEE.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 28, 1862. 20tf

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov'r 27, 1861.

Sugar, Molasses, Salt and Rice.

4 HHDS. SUGAR, 15 Bbls. MOLASSES, 12 Bags SALT, and 125 Casks RICE. For sale on consignment by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 14. 16-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Neill Ray, Jr., is authorized to collect and receipt for all claims due me during my absence. All those in arrears will please settle up immediately.

J. S. RAY.

April 19, 1861. 18-2mpd

NEW EDITION OF

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS,

Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of Dev. & Battle's Equity, complete, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 2d Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, vols. 3-4 (in one.)

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 15, 1860.

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;

Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;

The Volunteer's Hand Book.

Further supplies just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 14, 1861

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29-tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46-tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m-tf

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

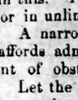
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 80tf

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Hardware, Cutlery,

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.

JOHN DAWSON, " " N. C., at do.

Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.

Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }

A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Blank Notes not filled up, signed by myself and endorsed by Patrick Murphy, made payable to any of the Banks at Fayetteville. All persons are forewarned not to use them, as they will not be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

April 2, 1862. 13tf

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

THE Stay Law having postponed the settlement of suits for years, we will not hereafter insert Orders of Court without payment in advance. Please send $4 along with the Order, and more if it be of unusual length.

Feby 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS

Tracts for the Soldiers.

REPRINTED AT RALEIGH, N. C

"A Voice from Heaven," 4 pages.

"Private Devotion," " "

"Don't put it off," " "

"The Act of Faith," " "

"All-sufficiency of Christ," " "

"The Sentinel," " "

"Self-Dedication to God," " "

"Motives to Early Piety," " "

"Come to Jesus," (formerly 64 pages,) now in 32, and in 8 four page tracts.

Approved by all the Pastors of this City.

A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost $40 to re-set them. The number and variety will be increased as the funds are given.

$100 pays for 150,000 pages; $20 pays for 30,000, and $1 pays for 1,500 pages.

Donations to be sent to the Agent, which he will acknowledge by letter, and report to each of the Pastors of this City. More than 50,000 pages of new tracts have been sent to the soldiers in Virginia.

WM. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent.

Raleigh, June, 1861.

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them.

R. W. HARDIE.

Oct. 16, 1861. 66-tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

A LARGE QUANTITY of old newspapers in packages of 100 for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Eagle Hotel, Asheville, N. C.,

MAY 1862.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have had it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first-class visiters, that I am prepared to entertain you in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years' experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

Hacks, Carriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses,

that my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the traveling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours, respectfully,

24-tf J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell for cash, at the Court House Door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of June 1862, the following Lots of Land or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes and cost due:

1 Lot on Hay St., joins the Lands of W. Prior and Isaac Dodd. Also one lot on Mumford St. known as the Curtis Stable lot, listed by J. G. Shepherd for C. L. Ward. Amount due, $38 58.

1 Lot on Hillsboro' St., listed by J. G. Yates. Am't due, $20 50.

2 Lots on North St., listed by Nancy Cassiday. Am't due, $23 09.

1 Lot on Green St., joins the Land of Randal McDaniel, unlisted, supposed to belong to T. M. Sackett. Am't due, $27 20.

1 Lot on Cumberland St., listed by Alex. Johnson for Miss McKaney. Amount due, $4 08.

Price of advertisement to be added to the above.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

By R. W. HARDIE, D. S.

May 9, 1862.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1862, granted to John W. Baker, Jr., Tax Collector for the Town of Fayetteville, I will sell for cash, at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of June 1862, the following Lots of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes and Cost due.

1 Lot on Hay St., joins the Lands of W. Prior and Isaac Dodd. Also, one Lot on Mumford St., known as the Curtis Stable Lot, listed by J. G. Shepherd for C. L. Ward. Amount due, $55 88.

1 Lot on Hillsboro' St., listed by J. G. Yates. Am't due, $20 55.

2 Lots on North St., listed for W. A. Brown. Amount due, $27 53.

1 Lot on Mumford St., known as the Ten Pin Alley, listed by James Dodd. Amount due, $101 02.

1 Lot on Cumberland St., listed by Gurdon Deming for Sarah Ashe. Amount due $9 10.

1 Lot on Maiden Lane, listed by Alex. Johnson for Nancy McMillan. Amount due, $25 20.

1 Lot in Lower Fayetteville, No. 65, listed by Arch'd McLauchlin for Jones & Barbee. Amount due, $16 88.

1 Lot on Hillsboro' St., listed for Duncan McR. Nelson. Amount due, $14 27.

1 Improved Lot in Lower Fayetteville, listed by P. Shemwell for Archibald McLauchlin. Am't due, $32 90.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

By R. W. HARDIE, D. S.

May 9, 1862 24ts

TAX NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions begun and held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, I shall proceed on the first Monday in June next, to sell so much of the real estate of the persons herein named as will be sufficient to pay the Town and Rail Road Taxes due thereon, and costs:

	Tax.
½ of one lot on Green Street, listed by Chas. Colvin, Guar'n. for A. McAllister, for years 1858 and 1859	
Amount taxes $10 60.	
½ of same lot, listed by same, for M. J. Council, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount of taxes due $10 60.	
1 lot listed by John T. Council, Court House Square, Miller lot, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount of taxes due $20 25.	
1 lot on Green street, listed by J. T. Council, for Heirs of C. McAllister, for year 1860. Amount of taxes due $2 70.	
8 lots on Maxwell street, listed by John McRae for Joseph Seawell, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $20 26.	
1 lot corner of Bow and Green streets listed by W. Huske for Thos. C. Hall, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $37 12.	
1 lot unlisted on Green Street, supposed to be the property of T. M. Sackett, et. al., for years 1858, 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $40 50.	
Joseph Baker Guardian for	
Joel Jones, 76 acres, location, Alligator Swamp,	2 54
Mary Hill, 127 acres, Ashpole Swamp,	2 88
John Little, 48 acres, location, Lumber River,	92
From the Minutes.	
Henry Davis, 160 acres, location, Wolf Pond,	4 58
Joseph B. McCallum, 513 acres, location, Scalding Branch,	28 95
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, lots No. 85 and 86, Lumberton,	3 78
Edward McCallum, 1238 acres, location, Lumber River,	64 55
Peter McEachin, 1 Lot, Floral College,	1 42
Rogers & Stackly, 1 lot, Floral College,	1 78
—— Hart, 27½ acres, location, Lumber River,	3 69

JNO. W. BAKER, Jr.,

Town Tax Collector.

March 26, 1862. 11-ts

William Clark, Malcom Currie,

Murdoch J. McSween and John Wilkes, members of Co. E, 88th Reg't N. C. V., are hereby commanded to join said Company without delay, or they will be considered deserters.

D. G. McRAE, Capt.

Milford's Station, Va., May 8, 1862. 24tf

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of Mr. JAMES SOUTHGATE and LADY, is located in one of the most delightful villages in North Carolina.

The most thor